The Mercury.

-PUBLISHED BY-

THE MERCURY PUBLISHING CO JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor.

182 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT 'MERCURY was established in June, 1738, and is now in its see handred and liftleth year. It is the oldest newsysteer in the Union, and, with less team half a dozen exception; the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns illied with interesting reading—elitorial, State, local and general news, well selected indiscipant and valuable formers' and isoushold departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

TERMS: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 5 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given advertisers by addressing the publisher.

Societies Occupying Mercury Hall

ROGER WILLIAMS LODGE, No. 205, Order Sons of St. George—Percy Jeffry, President; Pred Hall, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays

NewFORT TENT, No. 18, Knights of Mac cabees—George A. Peckham, Commander; Charles S. Crandall, Record Keeper. Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays.

COURT WANTON, NO. 1978, FORESTERS Of AMERICA-William Ackerman, Chief Rau ger; John B. Mason, Jr., Recording Secre tary. Meets ist and Std Tucsdays.

THE NEWPORT HOUTICULATURAL SOCIETY— Bruce Butterton, President; David McIn-tosh, Secretary, Meets 2d and 4th Tues-days.

LADIES' AUXILIAIS', Ancient Order of Hi-bernians (Division 2)—Miss B. M. Casey, Fresident; Miss B. M. Danaby, Sceretary, Meets Isrand 3rd Wednesdays,

Ocean Longe, No. 7, A. O. U. W.-Hurry L. Burblidge, Master Workman; Perry B. Daw-ley, Recorder. Meets 2nd and 1th Wednes-days.

MALHONE LODGE, No. 93, N. F. O. P.—Dud-ley E Campbell, Warden; Mrs. Dudley E. Campbell, Secretary. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays.

LADIZS' AUXILIANY, Ancient Order of Hi-bernians (Division I)—President, Mrs. J. J. Suillvan; Secretary, Kittle G. Curley. Meets 2nd and 1th Thursdays.

REDWOOD LODGE, No. 11, K, of P.—David Davis, Chancellor Commander; itobert S. Franklin, Keeper of Records and Scals; Meels ist and Srd Fridays. Davis Division, No. 8, U. R. K. of P.—Sir Knight Captain William H. Langley; Ev-erett I. Gorton, Recorder, Meels first Fri-days.

CLAN MCLEOD, No. 161-Robert B. Muaros, chief, Alexander Cilites, Secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays.

Local Matters.

The Uniform Bill.

Newport is taking a deep interest in the bill now pending before the State Legislature for the prevention of discilmination against wearers of the United States uniform in public places of amusement, some of the residents being strongly in favor of its passage and others as much opposed to it. The bill has passed the House and is now under consideration by the Senate. A public hearing was given by the judiciary committee on Thursday which was attended by a large delegation from this city, consisting largely of officers and men of the army and navy to represent the sentiment in favor of the bill. The opposition was represented by Mayor William P. Clarke of Newport.

Mr. Theodore Francis Green conducted the presentation of the case for those in favor of the bill, speaking of the necessity for it. He introduced Captain Dillingham, superintendent of naval traming, Commander James H. Oliver of the War College, Chaplain Brencan and Chaplain Cassard, Paymaster Sackett, Chief Yeoman Buenzle, and a number of other culfsted men of the navy here. Mayor Clarke of Newport was present and read a statement presenting the position of the Newport Ammement Association in opposition to the bill. Senator Sanborn presided as/chairman of the committee and while in no way offering opposition to the bill questioned some of the speakere at length in order to bring out all the aspects of the case.

The cruiser Prairie is in Narragansett Bay for the purpose of taking on a draft of apprentices to be sent to join the fleet at San Francisco. The men will go by way of Panama, crossing the isthmus by train and boarding another naval vessel on the other side.

Mr. Charles T. Griffith is expected to telurn to Newport within a day or two. He has epent the past winter in Southern waters as pureer on the P. & O. Steamship Company running to Hav-

Mr. Harold F. Gilpin has returned to New York after spending Easter with his parents, Mr. and Mra. John Gilpin,

Mr. Emil S. Blumenkranz, propriefor of the Wayland Pharmacy of Prov-

idence, was in the city this week. Miss Fanny F. Jordan has been spending her Easter vacation in New Board of Aldermen.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of aldermen was held on Thursday evening, when routine business was transacted and in addition bids were opened for grante blocks and for furnishing money to the city,

The department payrolls for the week were approved, as were also several bills to be charged to the appropriation for Thames street pavement. A number of applications for Reenses of various kinds were received, and most of them were referred to the chief of police. A communication was received from the school committee in regard to the plans for the new school house, asking if all the architects who had entered to the competition were eligible. The board decided that they

Bids were opened for furnishing 100,-000 granite naving blocks for the Thames street pavement, the bidders heing Charles P. Austin, \$1.39 per square yard laid, or \$66 per thousand delivered on the dock; H. E. Fletcher & Co., \$1.37 per yard, or \$58 per thousand delivered alongside the dock; Rockport Granite Company, \$1.36 per yard, or \$58.50 per thousand delivered on the dock. The bids were held for further consideration.

There were seven blds for furnishing the city with \$60,000, the lowest bidder being George Mixter of Boston at 35 per cent. discount plus one dollar. He will be given the contract for furnishing the money.

Alderman Cottrell reported that the special committee has agreed with the Downing heirs on a price of \$2300 for the strip of land needed from their property to straighten the line of the Edward-Farewell school, and with the Mumford beirs for \$1000 for the piece needed from their land.

A supper and sale for the benefit of St. Margaret's Gulld of St. George's Church was held at the home of the Misses Stoddard on Pupler street Wednesday afternoon. Supper was served from 5 until 7 o'clock, three long tables being in use. There were also on sale fancy articles, home made candy, ice cream and cake. About \$100 will be realized after all expenses are paid.

It appears that there will be many families in Newport this year who bave not been here for a number of seasons. Some of the fine houses that had been placed in the hands of agents for rent have been withdrawn for the reason that the owners intend to occupy them themselves. It may prove to be a very good season for Newport in spite of the lived times.

It is understood that an agreement has been reached for the division of the real estate left by the late Madam Robinson between the heirs. Mrs. Ridion, the daughter, will take the Sea View property on the Cliffs and the Admiral Case estate on Catherine street, and Mr. Hugh Robinson will have the two fashionable loarding houses, The Robinson and The Margaret.

Many Newporters were in attendauce at the hearing in Providence before the judiciary committee of the Senate on the proposed new automobile law. Many of the features of the bill were abarply criticized by owners of cars, and proposed amendments were submitted for the consideration of the committee. The bill has already passed the House and is now in the custody of the Senate.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sterner, who are occupying a cuttage on Gibbs avenue, have been entertaining Mr, and Mrs. Humphrey Ward of London, They gave a dinner in their honor last Sunday evening.

Judge James G. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. Theophilus Topham and Miss Ethel Albro have returned from a week's vacation, which they spent at Seekonk, Mass., guests of Mrs. Joseph

The new parish house of the United Congregational Church has been opened for use, and dedicatory services: will be held later.

Mr. John Taylor, who was called to Newport by the death of his mother, Mrs. Thomas R. Huuter, bas returned to Pomfret, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney D. Harvey (nee Barlow) have returned from their wedding trip.

Mr. James Thompson of the Postoffice has returned from a two weeks! vacation,

Mrs. Reginald Rives has been epending a few days at the LaForge collage. Miss Georgianus Gordon King sailed for Europe the past week.

Scup have come, but only in small quantities as yet.

Mr. Henry F. Rooney was able to be out the past week. Miss Bessie Tisdall has returned

from Florida.

Thames Street Pavement.

There has been a delay in the work of laying the Thatnes street pavement owing to the fact that several schooners loaded with paving blocks falled to arrive at the time they were expected and the supply of blocks on hand ran out. In consequence during the early part of the week the paving gang could do nothing. A small gang was kept at work ripping up the pavement for a time but the street commissioner did not want to get too much of the street torn up at one time, until he was sure when the blocks would arrive. A schooner reached here with a load Thursday morning and they were carted to position very quickly and the work was resumed.

When the work was laid off Setur. day night the pavement, had been laid. almost to Many street from Washington square. It had been the hope to have that section entirely completed at that time so that there would be no further closing of the street north of Mary street, but the supply of blocks gave out when the work had reached a point a few feet from the corner,

The section that has been completed has been thrown open for traffic and has been used considerably. The pavement is solld and firm, but it is very uolay as was expected.

Wedding Bells. .

~ Pike-Oxx.

Miss Elizabeth Oxx of Jumestown and Mr. Joseph B. Pike of this city were quietly married at the First Baptist John Clarke Memorial Church Thursday afternoon, Rev. Edward A. Johnson, D. D., officiating. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left on the 3 o'clock train for Boston on their honeymeen.

The bride were a faller made travelling sult of black with a picture hat to match. On their return they will reside on Third street.

Those who went out early in the morning on Easter. Sunday had an opportunity to display their spring finery but those who had decided to wait for the usual Sunday afternoon walk down the avenue or elsewhere were disappointed, for the weather changed by noon and during the afternoon it was showery. There were but fow persons out on the customary walks and those who did take a stroll took care to leave their spring clothing at home and wear their older clothes. The weather was quite warm and had it been clear the day would have passed for a fine sample of apring. There was a large attendance at the church services in the morning.

Dr. William C. Stoddard has purchased at auction the Thomas Chapman estate on Division street, for \$2,-600. This was a property that was acquired by the city some 45 years ago, the owner dying without leaving any known beirs. By a decree of the Superfor Court, the property was offered for sale at public auction, the proceeds to go to the Newport echool fund. There were several bidders present, and the property was knocked down to Dr. Stoddard. The auctioneer was Mr. George H. Taylor.

The weather of the past week has been far from seasonable and it now seems as if conditions would be about the same as last year, that summer will break in on na with a rush, unexpectedly. Of late years we have had very little pleasant spring weather in this vicinity, winter lingering until well into June. The cool breezes of the early part of this week have reemed much more like the early part of March than like the last of April, and they have brought very general dis-

The annual re-union and dinner of the Newport Artillery Company will be held at the Armory on Clarke atreet on Monday evening next. Colonel Charles L. F. Robinson will preside at the dinner, and the tosats will be responded to by Deputy Speaker Robert S. Burlingame, Hon. Robert S. Frankitu, Mayor William P. Clarke, Coptain Willis C. Metcalf, Colonel M. A. Creseman of Bristol, and Colonel John D. Richardson.

Plans are being matured by the Newport Naval Reserves for a vacation trip to New York to spend Memorial Day. The company expects to start Friday night and return Monday morning. The occasion will probably not be a milliary function, the men going without uniforms or arms.

Mrs. John H. Sweet, Jr., and her daughter, Miss Winona Sweet, have returned from Providence, where they have been visiting friends.

Ex-Congresemen Bull, who has been spending the winter in Florida, has returned to his home in this city. Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, who bas been

visiting in New York, has returned to her home in this city. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Sherman have been lu New York the past week,

Memorial Day Committee.

The committee from Lawton Warren Post, G A. R., on the observance of Memorial Day has organized by the election of officers and sub-committees

Chairman-William S. Balley, Secretary-William O. Milne, Treasurer-John B. Mason, Committee on orator and chaptain—William S. Balley, Joseph P. Cotton, William O. Milne.
On Inall—J. I. Greene, Edward T. Bosworth, David M. Coggestall, George A. Pritchard.
On supplies and printing—Joseph P. Cotton, William S. Balley, William O. Milne.

On supplies and printing—Joseph L. Cotton, William S. Bailey, William O. Milne.
On flowers—John H. Mason, Andrew K. McMahou, David M. Coggeshall, Frank P. Gomes, John T. Delsuo, Artbur L. Trowbridge, George A. Pritchard, Daniel Modarty, William P. Smith, David P. Peabody, Robert Cradia Charles H. Clarke.

Smith, David P. Peanody, Robert Cradie, Charles H. Clarke.
On music—John B. Mason, David M. Coggeshall, J. I. Greene, Robert Cradle, George A. Pritchard, William S. Slocum, Charles H. Clarke.
On flagging graves—Edward T. Bosworth, Edwin H. Thiey, Andrew K. McMahon, Robert Cradle, David M. Coggeshall, Dantel Moriarty, William P. Smith, Rowland O. Hammond, James Sheeban.
On invitations—Joseph P. Cotton, William S. Bailey, William O. Milne

William S. Bailey, William O. Milne, James H. Hampton, William H. Dur-

Auditing committee-Andrew K. McMahon, A. F. Squire, George A. Pritchard.

The funeral of Mr. John J. Jordan, who died last Saturday after a long illness, took place Monday morning from St. Mary's Church and was largely attended. Rev. M. F. Reddy officiated and Miss Donovan, Mrs. Burkinshaw and Mr. Connotly sang. The hearers were Messrs. John F. Kane, Daniel Stieg, M. J. Sullivan, M. J. Durnau, Charles Gifford, Robert Hamilton, Joseph Menzies and Dennis Casey, The interment was at St. Columba's crmetery and there were many beautiful floral offerings. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, which organization attended in a body.

The funeral of Mrs. Thomas R. Hunter took place at her residence on Rhode Island avenue at noon on Mouday, when the bouse was filled with relatives and friends. Rev. Stanley Hughes, rector of Trinity Church, officiated. The choir of Trinity Church eang, "Nearer My God to Thee" and "The Strife is O'er, the Victory Won, Hallelujah." The interment was in the Island Cemetery. There were no bear-The floral tributes were most beautiful and numbered nearly 100. Many of these were sent to the hospital and to the eick.

Rev. and Mrs. Samuel 1. Carr celebruted the forty-uinth anniversary of their marriage on Sunday, when their many relatives and friends called during the day to offer their congratulations. They were the recipients of many pretty gifts. Mr. Carr, who has been confined to his home by Illness since last fall, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt of Providence and Newport has been reelected State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of Rhode Island by the delegates to the National Congress of the Daughters that is now in session in Washington.

The Ses View Dancing Pavillon will hold their opening social for the season on Monday next, with the Harry K. Howard orchestra. There should be a large sttendance as this resort has been a very popular place in the past,

Mre. Cornelius Vanderbilt was in Newport the past week inspecting "The Breakers," her summer residence on Ochre Point. She is suffing for Europe for an indefinite stay.

Mr. Thomas Melville, formerly of this city, died in Boston on Saturday last, in his forty-seventh year. The body was brought to Newport on Tuesday for interment.

Mrs. Thomas Livingston will shortly leave Newport and join her husband in New York, Mr. Livingston having secured a position in that city.

Mibe Lottie Tripp is convalescing from her recent severe lilness, which has confined her to her home on Bull street for about a mouth.

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Seabury, Jr., are visiting in New York and Fanwood,

Real Estate Sales and Rentals.

Wm. E. Brightman has rented for the owners of the new Realty Building the apper flat No. 10 on the westerly sule of Colonial street to Herman Prinz, of New York.

Van Rensselner Grand Lodge of Perfection, A. P. and A. M.

A. F. am A. m.

T. P. M.—Robert S. Franklin.
Deputy Master-William H. Langley.
Senior Warden—Clark Burdiek.
Sunior Warden—Clark Burdiek.
Junior Warden—John Mahan.
Orstor-Arthur Griffin.
Tresaurer—William J. Esston.
Mecrelary—Herbert Bliss.
Master of ceremonies—Eibert A. Sisson.
Hospitaler—John P. Sanborn.
Guard—William Champion.
Tyler—J. Gottlieb Spinglor.
The officers were installed by T. P. M. Robert B. Franklin.

Recent Deaths.

Rev. Heary Morgan Stone.

Rev. Henry Murgan Stone, for five years rector of Triuity Church, died at his parents' residence on Everett street last Friday evening after a long illuces. He had been competted to relinguish his duties as rector in 1903 on account of failing health, his resignation being secepted only after a long leave of absence had failed to bring sufficient recuperation to warrant him in resuming his labors there. Since then he has preached occasionally at long intervals but his health had never been regained. He made his home with his parents in this city and it, was hoped that he would ultimately recover, but a few days before his death a new complication set in which terminated fatally.

Rev. Mr. Stone was probably as well known as any man in Newport, and his untimely death was deeply mourued. by a multitude of friends. During the time that he was the rector of Trinity he had impressed the people with a strong sense of ability and high moral purpose. He was an able preacher, a brilliant conversationalist, a sincere friend. To many the announcement of his death came as a keen personal blow, like the loss of a member of one's own family.

Mr. Stone was a Rhode Island boy, having been born in Providence on September 18, 1869. He graduated from Brown University, taking the course in civil engineering, and afterward received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. He had no thought of entering the ministry, even when he enrolled himself at the Cambridge Theological School, but afterward decided that he must respond to the call. It was while he was at the Berkeley Memorial Chapel in Middletown that Newporters first became aware of the eloquence of his preaching and he was afterward unanimously called to Trinity, preaching his first sermon there on Sund ay, April 9, 1899.

Mr. Stone is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Stone, and one brother.

Fulleral services were held at Trinity Church Tuesday morning and were attended by a congregation that completely med the large church. There was a var profusion of floral tributes, testifying to the high veneration in which the dead pastor was held. The ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church was read by Rev. Gilbert W. Laidlaw, formerly rector of St. George's Church, assisted by Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, rector of Trinity Church. The honorary bearers were Thomas G. Brown, William J. Cozzens, Jere 1. Greene, James A. Swan, William D. Sayer, Herbert Blies, Robert U. Cottrell, and Dr. Clarence A. Carr. The music was by the double quartette of the church. The interment was in the Trinity Churchyard,

Charles J. Sonderman.

Mr. Charles J. Sonderman was found dead in bed at his home on East Rowery street last Saturday 2000. He had been ill for about three years but of late it had been thought that his condition showed considerable improve-ment, so much that he was occasionally able to be out and even to attend to business as a contractor and architect.

Mr. Sonderman was well known in Newport where he had made his home for a number of years, coming here from Buffalo to work on a government contract. He afterward had a number of good contracts and became known as a careful, conscientions husbness man. Of late he had been unable to do any oniside work but had futerested himself in the proposed new schoolhouse and had submitted a set of plans in competition which had met with very favorable comment among the members of the school committee.

Mr. Sonderman was active in the Pythian and Masonic fraternities, peing a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; Newport Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.; DeBiois Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; Washington Commandery, No. 4, K. T., and Palestine Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; of Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and of the Odd Fellows, being attliated with a lodge of that order in Buffa-

The funeral took place from his late

residence on East Bowery street Tucsday afternoon and was largely sitended. Rev. George W. Quick, of the Second Baptist Church, officiated. St. John's Lodge and Washington Commandery, of which the deceased was a member, attended in a body and escorted the remains to the 3 o'clock train, en toute for Buffalo, N. Y., where the interment took place. The body was accompanied to Buffalo by Charles A. Gillen and William H. Crandall, as representatives of the Order, and the Fort Adams Band furnished the music, playing "Nearer My God to Thee" as the casket was being taken from the house. The bearers were Mesers, Henry Oxx and: Thomas Wood of Washington Commundery, Robert Haire of St. John's Lodge and Oscar large audience.

Wiedenian and W. J. H. Schwarz of Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which the deceased was also a member. The floral offerings were beauti-

The Brennan Case.

Last week Governor Higgins sent tothe Senate a pardon for the man serve. ing a sentence at the State Prison onder the name of James Maxwell, allas Milwaukee Red, but said to really, be-James Brennau, who was sentenced, for participation in the famous Portsmouth car barn robbery. This pardon: has attracted much attention throughout the State and especially in Newport. The Senate has not yet confirmed the pardon, a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the case. being made.

The claim is that the man now sery, ing sentence is not Maxwell but is Joseph Brennan and that he was not connected with the Portsmouth robbery but was arrested by mistake in company with the men who really did the work. A singular feature of theease is that both Brennen and the real Maxwell were taken to the police'station here a few weeks before the robbery as anapicious persons and the Newport police had an opportunity to see them both.

This week Inspector Griffith and fermer Officer William P. Denmanwent to the State Prison to see the prisoner again. There they were convinced beyond doubt, that the many is really Bremian and not Maxwell, but the investigation is not yet finished for the authorities are not yet convinced, of his imposence of participation in the robberg. Inspector Griffith will make. further investigation in other party of: the country.

For Saving and Building.

The Newport Co-operative Association for Saving and Building held its twenty-first annual meeting on Friday evening of last week, Captain Joseph P. Cotton presiding. After calling the meetling to order Captain Cotton took occasion to speak a few words in testimony to the work of the late Chrenco A. Hammett who was for nearly twenty years secretary of the association, He also told of the work that the nasociation has done in the years that it has been organized and read the finan-

in tohort, which was vall	mows:
Assets.	
one on Rent Estate Ans on Shares Fronced Expense Fronture and Fixtures Shon band	\$358,153 00 \$2,253 73 220 70 75 00 1,171 90
t labilities.	\$391,566 52
ock Account rfelted Account wranty Fund ultylded Profits	\$382,791 18 543 10 2,264 15 6,816 40

Cash Balance Monthly receipts Lonns repaid, Real Estate Lonus repaid on Shares

\$391,505 (92

1119,756 50

\$149,765 00

Disbursements. Loans on Real Estate Loans on Shares Loans on Shares Matured Stock Withdrawai of Stock Retired Stock Forfelted Account Interest

Forniture and Flatures Expense Account 1.227 53 \$148,682 00 1,171 00 Cush on band

The following officers were elected: President—Joseph P. Cotlon.
Vice President—Andrew K. McMahon.
Secretary—Hermanus Klascos.
Trousuer—Thomas P. Peckham.
Directors—William C. Scott, W. C. Stodlard, William H. Sullivan, T. T. Pilman, acorge A. Pritchard, A. R. O'Hauley, Howard G. Wald, and C. Walderd, William H. Sullivan, T. T. Pilman, acorge A. Pritchard, A. R. O'Hauley, Howard G. Wald. Andlitors-J. G. Costello, W. H. Watcott, J. P. Peckhain.

Middletown,

By tenson of the funeral on Tuesday of the late Rev. Henry Morgan Stone, who was greatly beloved in Middle-town, and owing to the death of the late Arthur L. Peckham, the meeting of the Newport County Pomona Grange, No. 4, P. of H., was much smaller than usual. The program was excellent, however, and well weekly Grange, No. 3, P. of 11., was much smaller than usual. The program was excellent, however, and well repaid those who came. It included vocal solus by Mrs. William Livesey Brown and instrumental music by Mrss Gadle E. Peckham. The toll call was responded to by Rems of interest relating to plants, flowers and trees. The speaker of the afternoon, Edward Howe Fortusch, of Boston, presented an especially fine fecture on "What Wo Should Do For the Birds," Mr. Forbush represents the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture and is the New England agent of the National Andudom Societies. He made an especial ples for more stringent laws for the protection of our thirds, which are being largely killed for food by the foreign immigratits. This may mean a possible extinction of many of our most useful insect esting birds if the laws are not enforced. Mr. Forbush exhibited many line plaites and charts centerenting bird life. The town the laws are not enforced. Mr. For-bush exhibited many line plates and chatts representing bird life. The town hall was attractively decreated with flowering plants.

A Victor Concert will be given at Holy Cross Guild House on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Middletown Free Library.

Rev. Aquilla Webb, Ph. D., gaye a. very interesting illustrated fecture on, Canada at the First Presbyterian, Church on Thursday evening before a,

THE MYSTERY

By STEWART EDWARD WHITE And SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS

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CHAPTER XXXII. EST and good food quickly brought Percy Darrow back to his normal poise. One inspection satisfied Dr. Trendon that all was well with him. He asked to see the captain, and that gentleman came to Ives' room, which had been

assigned to the rescued man.
I hope you have been able to make 'yourself comfortable," said the com-! The three went to Slade's cablu. He mander confreously.

"It would be strange indeed if I could not," returned Darrow, smilling. You forget that you have set a sarage down in the midst of luxury."

"Make yourself free of Ives' things."

Darrow halled just inside the door.

With an eager light in his face Slade How! He will not use them again, I ifear.

"One of your men lost?" asked Dar-The young officer whose "No. But we have to think you for that burlal," said the captain.

Darrow made a swift gesture. "Oh, If thanks are going," he cried, and spansed in hopelessness of adequate exporession.

"This has been a bitter cruise for us," continued the captain. He sighed and was silent for a moment There is much to tell and to be told, te resumed.

""Much," agreed the other gravely. "You will want to see Slade first, I presume?" said the captain.

"One of your officers whom I have "not yet had the pleasure of meeting?" The captain stared, "Stade," sid. "Italph Slade,"

"Apparently there's a missing link.

'Or-1 fear I was not wholly myselfyesterday for a time. Possibly something occurred that I did not quite take

"Perhaps we'd better waft," said "Captain Parkinson, with obvious mis-"You're not quite rested. You will feel more like"-"Mf you don't mind," said Darrow

composedly, "I'd like to get at this thing now. I'm in excellent understanding, I assure you." "Very well. I am sneaking of the

man who acted as mate in the Laughdng Lass. The journalist who— Good incovens! What arrant stapidity! I bave to beg your pardon, Mr. Darrow It has just occurred to me. He called "himself Bagen with you."
"Eagen! What is this? Is Eagen

allye?

"And on this ship. We picked him sup in an open boat." "And you say he calls himself

\Slade?" "He is Ralph Slade, adventurer and

journalist. Mr. Barnett knows him and vouches for him." "Land he was on our island under nu

"assumed name," said Darrow in tones that had the smoothness and the rasp of silk. "Rather annoying. Not good form quite, even for a pirate."

"Yet I believe he saved your life," ≥Buggested the captain.

Darrow looked up sharply. "Why, yes," he admitted, "so he did. I had 'thoped"— He checked himself. "I had thought that all of the crew went the same way. You didn't find any of the "None."

Darrow got to bis feet. "I think I'd like to see Eagen—Stade—whatever be 'calls himself."

"I don't know," began the captalu.
"It might not be"— He hesitated and stopped

Darrow drew back a little, mislaterpreting the other's attitude. "Do I understand that I am under restraint?" The asked stillly. "Certainly not. Why should you be?"

"Certainly not. Why should you certified in the contemplatively, "It really might be regarded by save him," cried Slade. "It was so save him," cried Slade. "It was so sudden—so dannable" as a subject for investigation. course I know only a small part of it. But there have certainly been suspi--clous circumstances. Piracy there has been, no doubt of that; murder, too, if my intuitious are not at fault, or at Heast a disappearance to be accounted For Robbery cau't be dented. And there's a dead body or two to be properly accredited." He looked the can stain in the eye.

"Well?"
"You'll find my story highly unsatisfactory in detail, I fancy. I merely want to know whether I'm to present it as a defense or only an explana

"We shall be glad to hear your story when you are ready to tell it-after JOH have seen Mr. Slade "

"Thank you," said Darrow simply.

"Yes. It needs filling in."

"When may I see him?"

"That's for Dr. Trendon to say, He "came to us almost dead. I'll find out."
The surgeon reported Stade much better, but all a-quiver with excite-"Hate to put the strain on him." said

"But he'll be in a fever till he gets this thing off his mind. Send Mr. Dartow to him."

After a moment's consideration Darand Dr. Trendon present, Caplain Parkluson, while I ask Eagen one or €wo questions." "Understand one thing, Mr. Darrow,"

maid Trendon briefly, "this is not to be

"Ahf" said Darrow, unmoved, "Pm to be neither defendant nor prosecu-

"You are to respect the condition of Dr. Trendon's patient, sir," said Captain Parkinson, with emphasis, "Out side of that your attitude toward a man who has twice thought of your life before his own is for you to de

No little cynicism lurked in Darrow's dongs as he sold-

You have confidence in Mr. Slade. alfas Eugen?"

"Yes," replied Captain Parkinson in a tone that closed that topic.

"Still, I should be glid to have you gentlemen present if only for a moment," Insisted Darrow presently, "Perhaps it would be as well-on ac-

count of the patient," said the surgeon | significantly. "Very well," assented the captain.

was lying propped up in his bunk. Trendon entered first, followed by the captain, then Darrow.

"Here's your prize. Slade," said the Burgeon.

leaned forward and stretched out his hand,

couldn't believe it until I saw you, old man," he cried.

Darrow's eyebrows went up. Before Slade had time to note that there was



"Here's your prize. Stude," said the sur-

no response to his outstretched hand the surgeon had jumped in and pushed him roughly back upon his pillow. "What did you promise?" he growled. "You were to lie still, weren't you? And you'll do it or out we go."
"How are you, Eagen?" drawled

Darrow. "Not Eagen. I'm done with that,

They've told you, haven't they?"
Darrow nodded. "Are you the only

survivor?" he inquired. Except yourself."

"The nigger? Pulz? Thrackles? The captain? All drowned?"

"Not the captain. They murdered

"Ah," said Darrow softly. "And you I beg your pardon—your—er—friends disposed of the doctor in the same

"Handy Solomon," replied Slade with shaking lips. "Hell's got that fiend, if there's a hell for human

fiends. They threw the doctor's body in the surf." "You didn't notice whether there

were any papers?"
"If there were they must have been desiroyed with the body when the lava poured down the valley into the

"The lava, of course," assented Darrow, with elaborate nonchalance. "Well, he was a kind old boy-a cheer-

Inl, shaple, wise old child."
"I would have given my right hand

"Better to have saved him than me," said Darrow. He spoke with the first touch of feeling that he exhibited. "I have to thank you for my life, Eagen-I beg your pardon-Slade. It's hard to remember.

Dr. Treislon arose and Captain Parkinson with him.

"Give you two hours, Mr. Darrow," said the surgeon. "No more. If he seems exhausted give him one of these powders. I'll look in in an hour."

At the end of an hour he returned Slade was lying back on his pillow. Darrow was talking eagerly, confidentially. In another hour he came out. "The whole thing is clear," he said

to Captain Parkinson. "I am ready to "This evening," said the captain.

The mess will want to hear."

"Yes, they will want to hear," assented Darrow. "You've had Slade's story. I'll take up where he left off, and he'll check me. Mine's as incredible as-as Siade's was. And it's as

CHAPTER XXXIII,

S they had gathered to hear Ralph Slade's tale, so now the depleted mess of the Wolverine grouped themselves for Percy Darrow's sequel. Slade himself sat directly across from the doctor's assistant. Before him lay a paper covered with jotted notes. Trendon slouched low in the chair on Slade's right. Captain Parkinson had the oth skie. Convenient to Darrow's hand lay the material for cigarettes. As he talked he rolled cylinder after cylinder and between sentences consumed them in long, satisfying puffs.

"First you will want to learn of the fate of your friends and shipmaics," he began. "They are dead. One of them, Mr. Edwards, fell to my hands to hury, as you know. He lies beside Handy Solomon. The others we shall probably not see: Any one of a score of scena currents may have swept

them far away. The last great glow that you saw was the signal of their destruction. So the work of a great scientist, a potent benefactor of the race, a gentle and kindly old heart, has brought about the death of your friends and of my enemies. The innocent and the gullty, the murderer with his plunder, the officer following his duty. one and the same end-a pattry thing our vanuted science is in the face of such tangled fates," He spoke low and bitterly. Then he squared his shoulders, and his manner became businesslike.

"Interrupt me when any point needs clearing up," he said, "it's a blind frail at best. You've the right to see it as plain as I can make It-with Slade's Cut right in with your questions. There'll be plenty to answer, and some never will be answered. Now, let me get this thing laid out clearly in my own mind. You first saw the glowlet me see" 'Night of June 2," said Barnett.

"June 2," agreed Darrow, "That was the end of Solomon, Thrackles & Co. A very surprising end to them if they had time to think," he added grimly. "Surprising enough from the surviv-

ors' viewpoint," said Slade.
"Doubtless. They've had that story from you. I needn't go over it. This ship picked up the Laughing Lass, deserted, and put your first crew aboard. That night, was it not, you saw the second pillar of fire?" Barnett nodded.

"So your men met their death. Then came the second finding of the empty schooner. Captain Parkinson, they must have been brave men who faced the unknown terrors of that prodigy."
"They volunteered, sir," said the captain, with simple pride.

Darrow bowed with a suggestion of

reverence in the slow movement of his "And that night-or was it two nights later—you saw the last appearance of the portent? Well, I shall come to that. Slade has told you how they lived on the beach. With us in the valley it was different. Almost from the first I was alone. The doctor ceased to be a companion. He ceased to be human almost. A machine, that's what he was. His one human instinct was-well, distrust. His whole force of being was centered on his discovery. It was to make him the foremost scientist of the world; the foremost fullvidual entity of his time-of all time possibly Even to outline it to you would take too much time. Light, heat, motive power in incredible degrees and under such control as has never been known. These were to be the agencies at his call. The push of a button, the turn of a screw-oh, he was to be master of such power as no monarch ever wielded! Riches-pshaw! Riches were the least of it. He could create them practically. But they would be superfluous. Power! Unlimited, absolute power was his goal. With his end achieved, he could establish an autorracy, a dynasty of science-whatever he chose. Oh! It was a rich hued. golden, glowing dream, a dream such as men's souls don't formulate in these state days-not our kind of men. The Teutonic mysticism-you understand. And it was all true. Oh, quite!"

"Do you mean us to understand that he had this power you describe?" asked Captain Parkinson.

"In his grasp, Then comes a practical gentleman with a steel hook. A follower of dreams, too, in his way. Conflicting interests—you know how it is. One well aimed blow from the more practical dreamer and the greater vision passes. I'm getting ahead of myself. Just a moment."

His eigarette glowed flercely in the dimness before he took up his tale

again.
"You all know who Dr. Schermerhorn was. None of you know-I don't know myself, though I've been lils fac-totum for ten years—along how many varied lines of activity that mind played. One of them was the secret of energy-concentrated, resistless energy. Man's contrivances were too puny for him. The most powerful engines he regarded as tops. For a time high explosives claimed his attention. He wanted to harness them. Once he got to the point of practical experiment. You can see the ruins yet-a hole in southern New Jersey. Nobody ever understood how he escaped. But there he was on his feet across a ten foot fence in a plowed field—yes, he flew the fence-and running, running, furtously in the opposite direction when the dust cleared away. Some one stopped him finally. Told him the danger was over. Yet I will not return, he said firmly and fainted away. That disgusted him with high explosives. What secrets he discovered he gave to the government. They were not with-out value, I believe."

"They were not, indeed," corroborat-

ed Barnett. "Next his interest turned to the natural phenomena of high energy. He studied lightning in an open steel network laboratory, with few results save a succession of rheumatic attacks and an improved electric interrupter, since adopted by one of the great telegraph companies. The former obliged him to stop these experiments, and the invention he considered trivial. Probably the great problem of getting at the secret of energy led him into his attrical waves radiated by lightning dashes. At any rate, he was soon as deen into the subject of electrical science as his countryman, Hertz, had ever been. He used to tell me that he often wondered why he hadn't taken un this line before-the world of energy he now set out to explore, waves in that tremendous range between those we hear and those we see. It was natural that he should then come to the most prominent radio-active elements, uranium, thorium and radium. But, though his knowledge surpassed that of the much exploited authorities, he was never satisfied with any of his re-

"Tifehblende, nol' he would exclaim. 'It has not the great power The mines are not deep enough yet!"

"Then suddenly the great idea that was to bring him success and cost him his life came to him. The bowels of the earth must hold the secret. He took up volcanoes. Does all this sound foolish? It was not if you knew the man. He was a mighty enthusiast, a

Mr. Oak

rest of us. The fire was in his vens. A light, please. Thank you. "We chased volcanoes.

a theory under it all. He believed that volcanic emanations are caused by a mighty and uncomprehended energy, something that achieves results useribible neither to explosions nor heat, some eternal, inner source. Radium, if your hoose, only he didn't call It that. Radium, as known to our modern scientists, he regarded as the harmless plaything of people with time hanging heavy on their hands. He wasn't after force in pin point quanti-ties—he wanted results. Yet I believe that, after all, what he sought was a sorl of higher power of radium. The phenomena were related. And he had some of that concentrated essence of pitchblende in the chest when we start ed. Oh, not much, say about \$20,000 worth. Maybe thirty. For use? No. Rather for comparison, I judge,

"Yes, we chused volcanges. I became used to camping between sample hells of all known varieties. I got so that the fumes of a sulphur match seemed like a draft of pure, fresh alr. Wherever any of the earth's pimples showed signs of coming to a head there were we, taking part in the trouble. By and by the doctor got so thoroughly poisoned that he had to lay off. Back to Philadelphia we came. There an aged senfaring person, tem-porarily stranded, mulcted the professor of a dollar-an undertaking that required so art-and in the course of his recital touched upon yonder little cess pool of infernal infquities. An un-charted volcanic island—one that he could have all for his own. You may guess whether Dr. Schermerhorn was

"That iss for which we had so long in vain sought, Percy,' he said to me in his quaint, link chain style of in his quaint, link chain style of speech. 'A leedle prifate volcano laboratory to ourselves to have. Totally unknown, undescribed, not on the chart to be found. Tomorrow we start, I make a list of the things to get.'

"He began his list, as I remember with three dozen undershirts, a gallon of pennyroyal for insect bites, a box of assorted fishhooks, thirty pounds of tea and a case of carpet tacks. When I hadn't anything else to worry over, I used to lie awake at night and specu late on the purpose of those curpet tacks. He had something in mind. If there was anything on which he orided himself, it was his practical bent. But the list never got any further. It ceased short of one page in the ledger. as you may have noticed. I outfitted by telegraph on the way across the continent.

"The doctor didn't ask me whether I'd go. He took it for granted. That's probably why I didn't back out. Nor did I tell him that the three life insurance companies which had foolishly and trustingly accepted me as a risk merely on the strength of a good constitution were making frantic efforts to compromise on the policies. They felt burt, those companies, My healthy condition and ceased to appeal to them. What's a good constitu-tion between carthquakes? No, there was no use telling the doctor. It would only have worried him. Be-sides, I didn't believe that the island was there. I thought it was a myth of that stranded ancient mariner's imag ination. When it rose to sight at the proper spot, none were more astounded than the bad risk who now addresses you.

"Yet I must say for the island that it came handsomely up to specifications. Down where you were Slade. you didn't get a real insight into its disposition. But in back of us there was any kind of action for your money-geysers, hell spouts, furning fis-sures, cunning little crateriets with half portions of molten lava ready to serve hot, more gases than you could create in all the world's chemical laboratories-in fact, everything to make the place a paradise for Old Nick and Dr. Schermerhorn. He brought along in his precious chest besides the radium some sori of raw material; also as near as I could make out a sort of cage or guardianship scheme for his concentrated essence of cussedness when he should get it out of the vol-

"In the first seven months be put tered around the little fumers, with an occasional excursion up to the main crater. It was my duty to follow on and drug him away when he fell un conscious. Sometimes I would try to get him before he was quite gone Then he would become indignant and fight me. Perhaps that helped to lese me his confidence. More and more he withdrew into blusself. There were days when he spoke no word to me. It was lonely. Do you know why I used to visit you at the beach, Slade? I suppose you liought I was keeping watch on you. It wasn't that; it was loneliness. In a way it hurt me, too, for one couldn't help but be fond of the old boy, and at times it seemed as if he weren't quite himself. Pardon me if I may trouble you for the matches. Thanks.

"Matters went very wrong at times. The doctor fumed like his little craters, growled out long winded, exhaustive German Impreentions: wouldn't even est. Then, again, the demon of work would drive him with thong and spur, He would rush to his craters, to his laboratories, to his ledger, for the purmentaries. He had some peculiar contrivance, like a misshapen retort, with which he collected gases from the craterlets. Whenever I'd hear one of those smash I knew it was a bad day. Meantime the volcano also becamewell, what you might call fempera

"It got to be a year and a quartera year and a half. I wondered whether we should ever get away. My tobacco was running short, and the bearing of the men was becoming fidgety. My visits to the beach became quite interesting-to me. One day the doctor came running out of his laboratory with so bright a face that I ventured

we don't do something soon we may

have trouble with the men.'

to ask him about departure.

"'Not so long now, Percy,' he said in his old, kind manner. 'Not so long. The first real success. It iss made. We have yet under entire control to bring it, but it iss made.'.
"'And about time, sir,' said I. 'If

"So? said he in surprise. But they could do nothing-nothing! He waggod his great head confidently. 'We are

'Oh, yes, armed. So are they." "'We are armed,' he repeated ob-stinately, 'Such as no man was ever

armed are we armed.'
"He checked bimself abruptly and walked away. Well, I've since won-dered what would have happened had the men attacked us. It would have been worth seeing and-and surprising Yes; I'm quite certain it would have been surprising. Perhaps, too, I might have learned more of the great secret, and yet I don't know. It's all dark-a hint here, theory, mere glints of light. Where did I put— Ah, thank you?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

HER NEWSPAPER DAD.

He Isn't Aiways Cross; Sometimes He Is Positively Jubilant,

Newspaper daddles are funny, I think. Mine's one. He's funniest at breakfast, only it isn't breakfast, cause it's lunch, and that's another funny thing about it.
"Where's 'smornin's paper?" he asks

mamma the first thing when he comes downstairs. And then when she looks sort of childishly at him 'cause he's a little gruff be hurries up and says, "Good morning, everybody," just as though he felt kind-a 'shamed of himself. And then he won't talk when he gets

his old paper. He just sticks his nose into it and looks at one page after auother just as fast as he can, and then he begins all over again and does it slower and keeps still for quite awbile. Then mamma and I wait for an expiesioa.

"Ijitsi" he says. "They couldn't spell 'cat' right."

Then he goes chasing from one page to another as fast as ever he can, taik-ing to himself, and when he's got real mad he shouts at mamma; They buried it! See. They buried it back there-way back there, of course, and it's the best story in the paper!"

Then mamma says, quiet, like a calm after a storm, "Come, dear, your cof-fee 'll get cold."

But he's more like a bear than a dear, and he doesn't come, but he keeps on growling at the old paper. I guess he finally gets tired of himself, too, and then he jumps up, throws the paper on the chair and tries to dodge mamma's funny smile.

Mamma's awfully patient, I think, and she never gets mad, but just smiles and smiles at daddy when he gets cross at things. Sometimes she asks him why he wants to keep on being a newspaper man if it's so awful. One time he answered and said it was because If he kept on working sixteen hours a day maybe the office would some time give him as much as the stereotyper gets for working eight hours a day. Mamma sold that was sarcasm. I guess be thinks sarcasm must be a good thing for the office, cause he most always talks that way about it.

But newspaper daddles aren't always cross. Sometimes mine hurrles downstuirs a whole lot earlier, and then when he grabs the paper he smiles all over and shouts at mamma:

"See that story? That's a clean scoop, and a bully one! That's worth living And, say, won't the fellows on the old Bugle feel sore, though!
"I tell you," he says then, "one day

like that is worth a bicycle of Cathay,' whatever that is. And then mamma looks at me and

smiles, 'cause we both think he's funny sometimes. Des Moines, (In.) Reg-

A Great Lawyer's Method. Writing of "Civilian Leaders of the Confederacy" in the Louisville Courier-Journal, John Goode says of Judah P. Benjamin:

"The first time I met him we discussed the practice of law, and in the course of the conversation he asked me what we considered a good fee in my part of the country, to which I replied that we considered \$500 a very respectable fee. He smiled and said: "When I practiced law in New Orleans if a man employed me I charged him a retainer. If he came about the office much I charged blm a reminder, when I had done some work in the case I charged him a refresher, and when it was all over I charged him a finisher."

Test For Hydrochloric Acid.

A curious mishap gave us a very delicate test for hydrochloric acid in the atmosphere. In a north of England locality many houses have curtains of the cream color produced by metanil yellow, popularly known as "dolly" cream dye and to science as "the sodium salt of meta-amido-benzine suiphonic acid-azo-diphenyl-amine." Some of these cream colored curtains suddealy changed to beliefrone. Investigation showed that an accidental escape of hydrochloric acid from a neighboring alkali plant had discolored the curtains, and the dye became a most useful test.

An Episode In Court. "You are charged with snatching a woman's pocketbook." "I know it, judge. But I wouldn't do such a thing, hungry and broke as I

am." "Too conscientions, I suppose?" "No. I don't pretend that. But why

should I snatch a woman's pocketbook? What would I want with a conple of car lickets, a powder rag, a piece of chewing gum and a dressmaker's address?" Once more a shrewd criminal overshot his mark. His familiarity with

ton Star. Why He Was Suspicious. 'There is something suspicious about that," remarked the young man named Brown as he hung up the telephone re-

the contents convicted him.-Washing-

"Why, I just called up the home of a

girl who has led me to believe that I am the warm favorite and that there are no others on her list. She wasn't at home, so the party who answered the ring said, but it gave me a jar when she added, 'Shall I tell her you called, Mr. White?' "-New York Press.



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FEAR.

NOW IT MAY BE OVERCOME.

Pear is not always a lack of courage.
One may be absolutely fearless when
facing real danger, but a perfect coward
about triding matters. Many people
fear to be in a crowded half, and fre-

spoint rithing matters. Many people fear to be in a crowded half, and frequently and unnecessarily, leave some enjoyable affor and return home. Thousands fear lightning to such an alarning extent, that during a thunder storm they become ill. Fear of this character is caused by a nerrousness brought on chiefly by diseases of the kidneys and bladder.

A further proof that these organs are diseased, is ascertained by depositing a small quantity of urine in a glass tumber and if after standing twenty-four hours you find it ropy or milky in appearance; if it has a sediment; if your back pains you, and you often have a desire to urinate during the night, with barning, scalding pains; it's the strongest kind of evidence that your kidneys and bladder are diseased and the very strongest reason why you should not delay in trying DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, the pathfinder in medicine, for diseaser of the kidneys and hladder, liver, rheu matism, dyspepsia and constitution.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

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O'N and after April 1, 1908, trains will leave Newfort, for Boston, South Station, week days, 550, 810, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 105, 265, 500, 805 p. m. Return 8.35, 8.50, 10.43 a. m., 12.50, 140, 325, 4.50, 80.00, 650 p. m. Middleton and 10.61 a. m., 1.65, 3.05, 5.00, 8.05 p. m. Bradford and Corey's Lane (Rug stop), 650, 9.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.65, 3.05, 5.00, 8.05 p. m. Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 660, 8.10, 2.05, 11.04 a. m., 1.65, 3.05, 5.00, 10.5 p. m. Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 660, 8.10, 2.05, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. PROVINGETOWN, 8.05 p. m. PROVINGETOWN, 8.05 p. m. Prixouth, 11.04 a. m., 3.05 p. m. New Bedford, 6.06, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, p. m. New Bedford, 6.06, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.04 a. m., 3.05, 2.05 p. m. Lowerland, 8.10, 11.05 a. m., 10.55, 11.04 a. m., 10.55, 8.10, 2.05, 11.04 a. m., 10.55, 8.00, 2.05 p. m. SUNDAYS, for Boston, 7.22, 8.00, 11.00 a. m., 10.55, 8.00, 2.05 p. m.

Warren 0.59, 8.19, 9.06, 11.01 a. m., 1.06, 5.09, 8.09, 0.5 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for Boston z.02, 8.09, 11.00 n. m., 8.00, 5.00, 9.65 p. m. Retor 8.27, 8.59 n. m., 12.50, 4.27, 5.49, 3.600 p. m. For Providence (vin Fall River and Warren) z.02, 8.09, 11.00 n. m., 8.00, 6.00, 9.05 p. m.

For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Fermy, Tiverton, Fall River, 8.00, 8.05 p. m.

For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Fermy, Tiverton, Fall River, 8.00, 8.05 p. m.

North Dighton, Welv Yilinge and Taunton, North Dighton, Welv Yilinge and Taunton, 1.20, 3.00, 11.00 n. m., 3.00, 6.05 p. m.

Redord, 8.00, 11.00 n. m., 5.00 p. m.

Redord, 8.01, 11.00 n. m., 5.00 p. m.

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Newport & Fall,River Division.

TIME TABLE.

Leave Newport for Fall River at 6,00, 7.00, 00. 530 a.m., then every 15 minutes to 6.30 a.m., then half hourly to 10.30 with last car shall a 11 15 a.m. leaving at 11.15 p. m. Leave Fall Hiver for Newport at 5.30 n. m., then every half bour to 9.50, thence every 15 minutes to 7.00 p. m., then bulf bourly to 11.30 p. m.

handes to cop in first and some only leave Fall River for Jehand Park only every Is indicates from 5 p. m. lo 11.00 p. m. On Sundays first our will leave Newport at 7.00 a. m. and Fall River at 6.20 a. m., other-wise renaing as on week days.

NEWPORT CITY CARS

Change of time June 20, 1907.

Leave Mile Correr for Motton Park—6.00 (Lik. 6.20a. m., and 1939, 10.45 and 11.40 p. m. Sundays 6.20 m. Then sumens week days. Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner—6.22 and 6.27 m. m. and 10.27, 11.07 and 11.22 p. m. Sundays 16.59, 11.67 and 11.22 p. m. Leave One Mile Corner for Beach—6.20 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.15 p. m. Sundays same as week days. Leave Franklin Street for Beach—6.25 n. m. and every 16 minutes until and including 10.20 p. m. Sundays same as week days. Leave Franklin Street for Beach—6.25 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 10.00 p. m. Sundays same as week days. Leave Franklin Street for One Mile Corner 6.29, 6.45 and 7.15 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays 7.15 n. m., and then same as week days. Leave Franklin street for Morton Park—6.15 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.00 p. m. Sundays 7.15 n. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin street for Morton Park—6.15 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.10 p. m. Sundays 7.15 n. m., and then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Franklin street—6.21 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.20 p. m. Sundays 6.50 n. m. and then same as week days.

Ecave Morton Park for Franklin street—6.21 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.20 p. m. Sundays 6.50 n. m. and then same as week days.

Ecover Franklin street for Morton Park—6.21 n. m. and every 15 minutes to and including 11.20 p. m. Sundays 6.50 n. m. and then same as week days.

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C. L. HISBEE, Division Superintendent.

Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire

. Fall and Winter Woolens,

Comprising the best goods and styles to be found in foreign and domestic fabrice, at 15 per cent, less than our regular prices. This we do in order to make room for our Spring and Summer styles, which we will receive about Feb 15. We gnarante the make-up of our goods to be the best and to give general satisfaction.

J. K. McLENNAN.

184 Thomes Street.

NEW PORT, R. I.

WHEN THE EARTH DIES

And When Our Other Planets and Our Sun Are Also Dead.

STILL THE HEAVENS BLAZE.

The Infinite Space Shall Always Be Filled With Suns and Worlds and Souls, For In Eternity There Can Be Neither Beginning Nor End.

The earth was dead. The other planets had died, one after the other. The sun was extluct, but the stars were still twinkling. There shall al-

In the unmeasurable eternity time, which is essentially relative, is determined by the movement of each of these worlds, and in each world it is felt according to the personal sensa-tions of their inbabitants. Each globe measures its proper period of time. The years of the earth are not those of Neptune. Neptune's year equals 164 of ours and is no longer in the absolute. There exists no proper common measure of time and eternity.

In the empty space time does not ex-There are no years, no centuries, but there is a way of measuring time upon a revolving globe. Without periodical movements one can have no conception of time whatsoever.

The earth existed no longer; neither did its celestial neighbor, Mars, nor beautiful Venus, nor the gigantic Jupiter, nor the strange universe of Saturn, its rings gone, nor the slow plan-ets Uranus and Neptune, nor even the sublime sun, whose rays had for centuries made fertile the celestial countries suspended in its light.

The sun was a black globe, the planets were other black globes, and this invisible system continued to course in the starred turnensity at the bosom of the cold darkness of space.

From the viewpoint of life all these worlds were dead, existed no longer. They survived their antique history as do the ruins of the dead elties of Assyria, which the archaeologist discovers in the desert and revolved dark in the invisible and unknown. Everything was covered with ice, 273 degrees

No genius, so sage, could have brought back the days of old when earth sailed through space bathed in light, its beautiful green meadows awakening with the rays of the mornng sun, its rivers flowing like serpents through the green fields, its roods reverberating with the songs of the birds, its forests enveloped in nucjestic mystery.

Than all this bappiness seemed efer-

nal. What has become of the mornings and evenings, the flowers and the lovers, the harmonies and Joys, the beauties and the dreams? All have disappeared.

The earth is dead, all the planets are dead, the sun is extinct. The solar system gone. Time itself even annhi-

Time flows into eternity, but eternity

remains, and time revives.

Before the earth existed, during a whole elemity, there were suns and worlds, humanities filled with life and activity as are we today. For millions and millions of years our earth did not exist, but the universe was no less brilliant. After our time it will be as before. Our epoch is of no importance.

The dead and cold earth carried in itself, however, an energy not lost, its movement around the sun, which energy transformed into heat would suffice to welt the whole globe, to reduce ft to vapor and to begin a new history for it, which, it is true, would not last long, for if this movement around the sun should suddenly course the earth would full into the sun and cease to exist. It would rush toward it with ver increasing speed and would reach It in sixty-five days.

When the earth is dead, other worlds will come. There will be other humanities, other Babylonians, other Thebelans, other Athenians, other Romes other Parises, other palaces, other temples, other glories, other loves, other

lights.

And these new universes will disapetill others. At a certain lime far away in the future eternity all the stars of the Milky Way shall rush toward one center of gravity and form an immense formidable sun, center of

R system, whose enormous worlds shall become populated by beings living in a temperature which would seem red hot to us.

The infinite space shall always be filled with worlds and stars, souls and suns, and elemity shall last forever, for there can be neither beginning nor end.-Camille Flammarion.

Cut His Visit Short.

The Duke of Wellington once wrote to Dr. Hutton for information as to the scientific acquirements of a young officer who had been under his lastruction. The doctor thought he could not do less than answer the question verbally and made an appointment acconlingly.

Directly Wellington saw him he

tabl: "I am obliged to you, doctor, for the trouble you are taking. Is - 6t for the nost?"

Clearing his throat, Dr. Hutlon began: "No man more so, my lord. I

"That's quite sufficient," said Wellington. "I know how valuable your time is. Mine just now is equally so. I will not detain you any longer. Good morning."

Occasions of adversity best discover how great virtue or strength each one hath, for occasions do not make a man frail, but show what he is.

Beyond the Earth. "Bliggins thinks he knows more than

anybody else on earth."
"You state if mildly," answered Miss Cayenne. "Since the assertion that Mars is inhabited he goes further than that"-Washington Star,

Be as pleasant in your own home as you are in your neighbors'.

COSTLY MATTRESSES.

The Kind That Are Used on the Big Plate Glass Wagons.

Probably about as costly a sort of mattress as any is one that is made not to sleep on at all, but to spread on the long, broad table or platform of the wagons built for carrying plate

These mattresses, which are made of curled bair, are very thin, scarcely thicker than a comfortable, and must be made with the greatest care to insure perfect uniformity of thickness, A lump anywhere would be likely to break the plate of glass resting upon it, and there would be still greater danger if the weight of two plates of glass was rested on the lump at once.

A mattress for a plate glass wagon costs, according to size from \$60 to In use the corners of smaller plates carried on it out into the ticking covering, and somer or later it has to be made over. Simply to make over such a mattress costs from \$20 to \$25.

On the table topped and mattress covered glass wagons the biggest plates are carried with confidence and safety. The table is built to remain absolutely rigid, and the thin but uniform mattress protects the plate from

Before plate glass store fronts had come into common use, when the handling of a big plate was counted as a good deal more of a job than it is now, they used to carry a great pane of glass in a sort of frame, which was put on the wagon with the glass in it. At its destination this frame or support was worked carefully across the sidewalk to the store front, where the glass was dislodged from it to be set. and altogether the setting of a great plate of glass was then quite an undertaking.

Now, with the setting of such plates a common daily occurrence and with men skilled in the handling of them, they simply carry a big plate out and lay it on their mutiress covered table topped wagon and carry it to where it is to go and there slide it off, to rest it for a moment on blocks on the side walk, and then they pick it up and

carry it to the window front.

Then they run under the lower edge of the glass lifting straps, by which men standing justile the window as well as men standing outside can lift on it when the glass is put into place in the window frame. There again it is raised on blocks until the straps can be withdrawn, and then the blocks are taken out and the glass secured in place, all this being done with great care, but still with comparative ease and quickness and with certainty, and in these times great panes of glass are thus moved and set on all but the windlest days.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DOG INTELLIGENCE.

The Clever "Malamutes" That Carry the Mails In Alaska.

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sledge work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are pupples tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away

and join in the frolics of their elders. Not until a dog bred for mall service is one year old is it put in training for the trail. It begins by running ten miles with the team; then it is dropped out. Next day it runs the same distance. Gradually the distance is increased until it reaches its fifteenth month of life, when it becomes part of the regular service. The life of a mail dog is from three to four years. No greater punishment can be inflicted than to lay a dog off from service. When unruly they are often threatened with a lay-off, and with almost human intelligence they seem to understand the disgrace it implies in the eyes of their fellow workers on the trail. All fight to be leaders. A constant spur to an unambitious dog is the "outsider," who will quickly take away the leadership not only in the mail service, but in teams maintained chiefly for the pleasure of the sport. The intelligence of the mainmute is remarkable, its scent wonderful, its in-

stinet, as a rule, unerring.

Some dogs are better trail followers than others, as some are better leaders. In a blizzard the best of them lose the trail, but invariably find it. When on the trail they never eat but once a day, then at the end of a jour After feeding, like weary children, they fall asleep and are never quarrelsome. It takes on an average twenty pounds of food a day for a team of eleven dogs on a hard route,-Lida Rose McCabe in St. Nicholas.

Navy Is Never Done,

A navy, like a rallroad, is never done. There never comes the grateful moment when the work can be said to be finished and the sole task left to be discharged is that of operation. As the roadbed, track, equipment of a rail-road must be constantly maintained and improved, so if there is to be any navy at all equipment must be edustantly improved and brought up to date, even under the policy of "re-placement and repair."—Boston Tran-

Royal Crowns.

Royal crowns have tended to become lighter. Thus, one made in the middle ages weighed over seven pounds, that of George IV, weighed five and one-half pounds, while Queen Victoria's crown, containing the great ruby which belonged to the Black Prince, weighed three and one-quarter pounds.

, A Good Talker.

"They say her conversational powers are immense." "Is that so?"

'Yes, sir. They tell me that girl once elear through 'Parsifal.' "---Louisville Courler-Journal.

Borrows-1 say, old binn, I wish you would help me out today.

Busyman-Haven't time to do it my-

self, but I'll call the porter. John, open the door and help the gentleman out.-Chicago News.

"The best lightning red for your protection," say's Ralph Waldo Emerson, "s your own spine," '

The Sun From a Balloon. At the height of two miles the sun, shines with a flerce intensity unknown below, where the dust and the denser air scatter the rays, which, thus diffused, lose their lutensity while lilumining every nook and corner of our houses. At heights exceeding five miles this diffused light is mostly gone, and the sun chines a glowing ball, sharply authord in a sky of which the blue is so dark as to approach blackness. At the outer limits of the atmosphere the run would appear a brilliant star of massive size among other stars, and if one stepped from its burning rays into shadow he would enter Egyptian darkness. At the height of a mile and a half we found it necessary to shelter our faces to prevent sunburn, although the air around us was but little warmer than that of the previous night, being about 45 degrees. As the afternoon were on sud the balloon began to cool and sink we were obliged to throw out much sand, casting it away a scoopful at a time, and just after sunset it was even necessary to empty two or three bags at once.-II. II. Clayton in Atlan-

Too Significant.

"These Spaulsh names in California puzzle me, but some of them have very interesting meanings," commented a guest of one of the hotels.

"Yes?" said the manager.

"They do, for a fact; they really do. I am keeping track of a list in my notebook. But the funny thing was in Santa Barbara. Listen to this: 'Indio Muerto street, meaning dead Indian.' Ah, here it is, the one I was after, a street named 'Salshpuedes,' Well, this street's the one that runs to the hospital up on the sloping hillside above the town. When they built the hospital, they were at a loss for a name. Some one suggested calling it after this street. And they did. Then they hap pened to look up the meaning of the

word."
"And what does it mean?" asked the manager,

' 'Salshuedes' was ariginally a street that wondered up and down through a series of ravines, and it means Get out if you can.' Good name for a jail, but not for a hospital."-San Francisco

One of the ladies in waiting to the late Queen Victoria had a very bright little daughter about four years old and of whom the queen was very fond. The queen invited the child to have lunch with her. Of course the mother was highly pleased and charged the little girl to be very careful about her table manners and to be very polite to

The little girl came home in high glee, and the mother asked her all about the luncheon. "Were you a very polite little girl? And did you remem-"eddat the table?" ber ,to do all I fla ob ot, ve asked the proud mamma.

"Oh, yes: I was polife." said the little

girl, "but the queen wasn't."
"The queen wasn't!" said the mother. "Why, what did she do?"

"She took her chicken bone up in her fingers, and I just shook my finger at her, like you did at me, and said, 'Piggy, piggy, piggy!" "-Philadelphia North American.

Over the Eggs and Bacon. He scraped with his knife a bit of butter off the sporting page.

"The writer of that poem on flying is accused of plagfarism now," he said, "It's awful," she exclaimed, "the way these men go about the country marrying innocent women! Wipe your

mustache, dear." He wiped his mustache and, with a frown, inspected the result upon his

napkin. "Plagiarism," he said, "means a lit-

erary theft." "Stole some books, did he?"

"No, no; he stole ideas. They gay a woman wrote the poem years ago." "And now they bring it up against her, ch? Ob. these newspapers! But look at the mess you've made there with your coffee. I do wish you'd try to be a little more careful."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Cure For Dipsomania.

Flesh food is the chief cause of dip-somania. When men are properly nourished upon noninflumentory diet that is rich in proceid and nerve and tissue building substance-such as nuts of all kinds and their products, cereal foods (wheat meal, oatment, macaroni, rice, etc.), legumes tharicots, lentills and peas), trulis of every sort and dairy produce refreese, milk and eggs)they do not crave for strong drink, nor are they in danger of taking alcohol to excess.-London Health Record,

In the Diffic Museum.

"What did you do with my ther-mometer?" demanded the doctor who had been called in to attend one of the

"I swallowed it, doe," answered the glass eater "Thought it was my medicine."—Pittsburg Press.

Confusing English. "I see one of our buttleships reported fast in the mind" "Well?"

"I was just thinking that a ship fast In the mud ought to be a record break-er on the open sea."-Pick-Me-Up.

Money Makes Egotists. Money is a sort of creation and gives the acquirer even more than the possessor an imagination of his own power and tends to make him idelize self.

-Cardinal Newman.

Conquering Temptation. To conquer temptation you must live it down alone, as you must ille alone, and no vicarious gift of strength can take the place of a man's own will.— From "My Journal."

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Bignature of Chart Hillithis Story of a Foot Race.

A volutile negro who was discovered [packed a first heat across the Tepthstreet vladuet the other night explain ed bis haste to the policetour who ar rested ben

He explained that he had been to a twell datase and had path the sum of \$2.50 for the rent of the startlingly torteet affire in which he was clad-Octobe the progress of the dance a short yellow usen had repeatedly lamaped against blin in a most offensive manner. He related the story with diguity and unction.

"Thish yere yellow ulgger, he kep' a-bumpin' inter me till I ses to him, I ses, 'I'll see you after this dance out side, I ses to him.

"He ses, 'Very well, suh; I'll see you after this dance.'

"I didn't like the looks of him no how, and when we gits outside he pulls a big razzer, and he ses, 'I'll ca've you, he ses, jes' that er-way.
"I thinks of that sult 1 pays \$2.50

fer, and I gethers up all the rabbit they is in me, and I starts to runnin', and I runs fast. I runs like a jack rabbit ontell I gits to the vi'duc', and a big police he hollers to me:

'Her, there,' he hollers, 'Whire you all gwine so fas'?

"I's its a runnin to ketch a cyar," I hollers back. But he grabs me, and he ses;

"'Ketch a car, nigger! Why, youse passed four cars a'ready!"-Omaha World-Herald,

Rarest of Trades.

"Mine is the rarest of all trades," said an Englishman. "I am a maker of instruments of torture. I suppose that at this moment in Siam and China yellow men are bleeding and howling in the clutch of machines of my make."

He lighted his pipe. "Pleasant thought, ch? But we must make our living somehow. In Birmingham mine's There for seventeen years I have been turning out racks, hair and nail drawers, thumbscrews, skinners, needle beds, searing from, bone breakers and what not.

"Siam and China have bought their instruments of torture from Birmingham for generations. Some of these contrivunces are very costly and ingenious. There's a water dropper which works by clockwork that costs \$500. There's a- But that's too terrible to talk about. The Chinese histraments, by the way, are a million times crueler than the Slamese,"-New York

Sanson and Louis XVI.

Three letters written by Sanson, the executioner of the "terror," are printed in the Paris Gaulois. One of the most Interesting of them is short enough to

be quoted in full:
"Citizen—I have just learnt that the rumour is current that I am selling of causing to be sold locks of the bair of Louis Capet. If any have in fact been sold, this aboutmable trade can only have been carried on by impostors. The truth is that I have not allowed any one in my house to carry away even

the smallest relic." Sanson, it appears, had in tils private capacity much sympathy with the king whose head it was his duty in his professional capacity to cut off. in mother letter be attributes the courage with which he met his death to the firmness of his religious principles, and when he bimself died to 1800 be bequeathed money to pay for masses for his victim's soul.

In the days when the higher education of women provoked more discussion than it does at the present time a number of Catabridge university men, among them Arthur Clement Hillon, who was born a wit and died a clergyman, were discussing the establishment of women's colleges. Hilton, says his biographer. Sir Robert Edgecumbe, expressed bimself in favor of the move-

"Of course," he said, "when women get their degrees they will not be bachelors, but spinsters of art, and then after awhile they will proceed to the degree of M. A.-ma."

Hunter's Waterproof Matchbox. There is not a match safe made, so far as I know, that meets all of the requirements of the sportsman as well as a ten or twelve gauge brass shell closed with a cork stopper. This makes a safe that is absolutely waterproof, easily opened, is chean and that will float. If one wishes to provide against the loss of the stopper, a cord may be fastened about the cork and the other end fastened about the base of the

shell .-- Cor. Forest and Stream. A Pair of Trade Winners. "I've never had any great luck," de-

clared the pessimist. "Neither have I," admitted the opti-

"Made my money by hard work and advertising."-Louisville Courier-Jour-

Very Quiet.

Lady Visitor-That new girl of yours

seems very nice and quiet. Mistress

of the House-Yes, she's very quiet. She doesn't even disturb the dust when she's cleaning the room.

Part of the Trade. Plumber-Have you got all we want for Brown's job? Boy-Yes. Plumber -Wot?, You 'aven't forgotten nothin'? Bless my soul, 'ow d'you expect to make a plumber?-Bystander.

Subtraction.

"If an empty barrel weighs ten pounds, what can you fill it with to make it weigh seven pounds?" "Have to give it up. "Fill it full of holes."

Ignorance is less distant from truth than prejudice .- Diderot.

Naturally. Towne-Sleep well? Stubbs-Like a top-never lose a

wink. "Great Scott! What do you take?" "An alarm clock to my room and then set the alarm for half an hour after I go to bed. As soon as it rings I naturally roll over and go to sleep!" Pick-Me-Up,

the distributed by the season of the season

Last Call!

RECOLLECTIONS

OLDEN TIMES

By the Inte-

THOMAS R. HAZARD (Shepherd Tom,) [containing in bistory of the]

ROBINSON, HAZARD & SWEET FAMILIES.

To A. W. BROWN,

216 NEW YORK AVE., PROV., R. I.

This rure work is now out of print and only a few will be sold. It will not be reonly a few will be solu. It was printed.
If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode. If you wish a copy of the best work of Rhode. Island's mest interesting writer, you will do well to send your enter a roste. Pilee, three dollers and the price will be copies remain unsold, when the price will be indivinced. Sent post paid to say address on receipt of the price.

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Thames Street.

Clothing

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GENTLEMEN'S

Rogers, Peet & Co.'s

'CLOTHING. PENNYROYAL PILLS

AGENTS WANTED to set the Novels of PAUL DE KOCK. The Outlook says "he is one of the most amusing writers of the century;" and Bulwer wrote of him, " more racy and powerful than any other writer I am

aware of." Pamphlet sent on request. GEORGE BARRIE & SONS, " a 1313 Walnut Street, Philadelpha.

GOLDBECK'S Diastasic Extract of Male.

This preparation represents the best and most nutritions form of MAI/T, containing a urge percentage of diastage and extractive matter together with a minimum amount of alcohol. It is especially adapted to promote digestion of starchy food converting it into dexiring and glucosa, in which form it is easily assimilated, forming fail.

It will be found threatmake in Weakness, Chronic Debility, Dyspepsia, (due to organic disease or infirmity), Nervous Exhaustion Anemia, Mainutrillon, etc.

To Nursing Molinera it wonderfully increas, eastrength, adding lociation, and supplying sugar and phosphates to the milk, whereby the Infant is nourished.

In sleeplessness it causes quiet and mainral sleep.

In steepiessness it course questions steep.

BIRROTIONS—A, wineglassful with each need and on going to bed, or as may be directed by the Physician. It may be diluted with water and sweetened to said the tasic Children in proportion to use the tasic Children in proportion to use SILEMAN, IS and 20 Kinsley's Whar!

Newbort R. I.



WATER.

ALL PERSONS, desirons of Eaving water introduced into their residence or Lacos of business, should make application into the of dee, Mariboro strest, near Thailess. Office Hour (from 8 a, th.; to 2 p. m.

WM. S. SLOCUM. Trea .urer. Price of Coke

From June 15, 1903.

Prepared, delivered, 36 bushels, 18 bushels,

\$2.25 Common, delivered. ...

> 36 bushels, 18 bushels,

\$1.75

Common, 9c. a bushel, |\$8 for 100 bushe,

\$4.50

\$3.50

Price at works. Prepared, fic. a bushel, \$10 for 100, busher

Orders left at the Gas Office, 181-Thames street, or at Gas Works will be filled promptly.

The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

House Telephone

Saturday, April 25, 1908.

A Tennessee man has placed a valuatlon of \$10 on his wife. An old backelor remarked that some men are bound to be extravagant.

The death of Sir Henry Comptell-Bannerman, former premier of England, leaves a void in British statesmanship that will be herd to fill. Sir Heary was undoubtedly one of the greatest men of England.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., has done come-Utiling that his father has not yet done. Young Teddy can bust of having been up in a balloon, and there is not much doubt but that his distinguished father would like to try the same experi-

The pleasure of the fleet's stay at Los Angeles has been somewhat interfered with by the storm that blew down all the decorations and broke up the programme generally. However, the indoor feetivilies have been carried out - seconding to schedule.

:Although the sales of diamonds in America have fallen off in the last few months, there will be no reduction in the price. This is the statement of Louis Abrahams, president of the big diamond syndicate, who is now in - America for a short visit.

New Edgland has been suffering Grom a hot wave, which passed by Newport. In Providence on Thursday 'the temperature reached 85 and it was sabout equative high for Boston. It really sounds quite summerish to read about, but Newport people have not yet had an opportunity to see how it

There seems little doubt but that ex-President Cleveland is a sick man. He is under constant medical attendance at his hotel in Lakewood and Mrs. ·Cleveland is with him all the time, Mr. Cloveland has long been a promivocat figure in the history of the United

Asn't it sad about Prince. Helle de Sagan? His stocere devotion to Madam Gould has attracted the attention of the public to such an extent that he as constantly bounded by reporters of two hemispheres and is "driven atmost to desperation." Poor Helie! The course of true love—ah, well.

Down in Connecticut a few nights ago 43 large deer charged the headlight of a trolley car and came out second 'best, being found dead in the ditch after the collision. The savage animal smust give way to the progress of civdization even in the wilds of Conenections.

Venezuela will probably go unecathed for the present as far as the United States is concerned, in apits of ther refusal to pay debts owing to firms un this country. Coercive measures may be used but it is doubtful if there will be any naval demonstration to make her take care of her financial ob--ligations.

Prominent veterinarians are nowavitays promulgating the belief that there is no danger to human beings in Auberculosis in cattle. A veterinary surgeon of Albany, who has had an extensive experience, asserts that the tubercules of cattle or other animals is weathrely distinct from that of persons and that human beings are in no dauger. If this is the case thousands of cattle have been needlessly slaughtered.

Out of 642 delegates already elected to the Republican national convention the Taft managers claim 267 instructed For Taft, 68 uninstructed, and 207 inestructed for other candidates. There are 46 delegates whose rights will probably be contested on the floor of the convention. Of the 10 uninstructed delegates from Massachusetts the Tart supporters claim a number, as they do also some of the uninstructed delegates from other States. The total sumber of delegates for the convention will be 724, leaving 182 yet to be elect-

General Assembly.

"The legislative session of 1908 is rap-Addy nearing an end, and in consesqueuce there has been a great deal of business for the body to consider withtin the past week. Just when adjournement will be taken cannot yet be told but it seems hardly likely that the seesion will end next week, as there are yet several important bills to be disto besore

The Supreme Court has rendered an opinion of the constitutionality of the Senate appointments of State officers, confirming the right of the Seunie to so appoint, and in consequence of this Governor Higgins has signed the comanisolous which he was withholding pending a decision. The matter of a perdon for Joseph Brennan, who is serving a sentence for participating in the Portsmouth car barn robbery, has not yet been acted upon by the Seunte. the pareon being carried on the calcudar for further investigation.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate making an appropriation for repairs to the State Armory in this city. The Senate has passed an act indressing the malaries of certain judges and elerks of the District Courts, in-

cluding that of Newport, There has been passed to concurrence an set increasing the salary of the sheriff of Newport County from \$800 to \$1200. A resolution has been introduced in the Soonte making an appropriation for purchase of uniforms for the Newport Artiflery to replace those destroyed by fire. Mr. Franklin for the House judiclary committee has reported the act to establish a board of smking fund commissioners for Newport and it has been placed on the calendar. The acts allowing the city to hire \$44,000 and to regulate plumbing and drainage have been passed in concurrence. The act relating to doors opening outward in public buildings has been passed by the Senate.

Earth Investments.

Old Earth has been quiescent, for six months, and now she Is going to turn in and earn her regular dividends. Millions of chemical machines, more delicate than any man has devised, are getting ready to work. They are made up of a system of little tubes and cells, and they are able to gather water and potash and phosphates from the earth and carbon from the air and to hulld these up into complicated and beautiful structures, to develop leaves of many exquisite patterns, and to elaborate special forms and flavors, so that the apple shall differ from the pear and the strawberry from the blackberry. But best of all they add to the wealth and comfort of man, for they furnish him and his dependent animals with food. In a month or so the dividends will begin to be paid regardless of the stock market.

First, garden sass common may be depended on for a substantial dividend in June. Asparagus preferred pavafairly and so do lettuce and lima beans limited. In six mouths come the large dividends from united fruit and consolidated grops and general agricultural-core and wheat and cotton. Taken altogether old earth's dividends will be not less than seven billious of dollars, or food enough to supply every man woman and child in the country for a year and leave a billion surplus to sell to other nations. We must say to them "send us in exchange, not useless and ornamental things like champagns and diamonds, but from your surplus of commodities something available, like leather or sugar or cloth or shingles." If they maist on paying us cash, we must turn it into something that will pay in the future, like irrigation canals or electrical installations. If we do this with the surplus dividends of earth, how can the present stringency continue?

However, old earth is not going to declare her dividends without demanding from as some help. She must have seed and cultivation; that is, she offers employment, and this is one of the best features of her scheme, for there is no happiness without work. When the banana feeds man with the minimum of labor there is no progressive civilization, little more than existence. It must be confessed, too, that ours is a womny old earth. As soon as she develope a useful plant she hastens to produce a specialist to destroy it-a beetle or a caterpillar or a gypsy moth, an aphlaur a microbe. Thus she gives us still more work to do if we are to receive her dividends undiminished. It was, perhaps, disrespectful to speak of this aged and respectable planet as a "wormy earth," and we basten to add that she is a great artist. Whatever she produces she makes beautiful. Everything is finished delicately and symmetrically, as if the end were beauty, not utility. Not to speak of the bloom of the rose or the delicate bell of the fily or the stately tree, every blade of grace is exquisitely made, every leat is carefully burnished.

The earth makes handsome dividends in more senses than one. Is there anything more beautiful than an ear of corn or a head of wheat?

We can depend on the earth to yield her increase and declare her yearly dividends.—Hartford Times.

Shipment of Automobiles.

Via The New England Navigation Company.

For the careful handling of automobiles, the Fall River, Providence and New Bedford Lines of the New England Navigation Company have made sepecial provision at their New York and Eastern terminals. There are no restrictions to harase automobilists. After delivering their cars to the attendant at the Wharf, owners are saved all annoyance. The only requirement made is that automobiles must be delivered at the Wharf three hours before the advertised time of the steamer's departure. This is necessary that the tanks of the care may be drained of gusoline before they are taken on board.

By this provision owners have the use of their cars up to the afternoon of their departure. The machines are placed on the main deck and due care is exercised in storing them so that they meet with no mishap on the voyage. As automobiles are the first cargo discharged from the steamer upon arrival at port, the automobilist may

step directly from the boat to his car. The increasing number of automobiles transported by these Lines is proof of the growing attraction that the senceth, hard reads and picturesque scenery of New England hold for auto-

Descon—Are you willing to go? Unpopular Citizen (dying)—Oh, yee! Descon - Well, I'm glad you are, for that makes it unanimous. Judge.

Jeachers Going Abroad.

The project of sending American teachers to Europe for experience is a worthy one. When Affred Masely brought over a large number of English teachers, in the winter of 1904-5, to Inspect American echool methods and conditions, he stirred the National Civle Association with desire to give American teachers a similar opportunity in regard to European schools; and that dealte has now found expression in the Invitation for five hundred deschers to make the trip during the six mouths from September to March, with the credentials of the Civic Association, and favored with such advantages as it can secure for them.

But no American Alfred Mosely has come forward offering to pay expenses and continue salacies, so that even so soon after the announcement of the plan it begins to look doubtful if even five hundred teachers will ask the privilege of the visit; for all that the National Civie Association can do for the teachers is to secure them reduced rates on the ocean steamers—a fare of five pounds for the round trip by sec-ond cabin having been arranged. But it has suggested to the school boards of It has suggested to the school boards of the country that they plan to continue the salaries of such teachers as are elected to make the journey, announc-ing that in making allotments, pre-ference will be given to nominations made by those educational authorities who propose to do this.

The stay abroad is to range from four to six weeks and the desills as

The stay abroad is to range from four to six weeks and the details as to places and schools to be visited can be arranged with the reception committees that will meet the visitors on their arrival at a British port or at Autwerp—for white most of the teachers will go to Great Britain, about fifty will be allowed to visit continental countries. Only a limited number of teachers will be taken in any one steamer at a time. steamer at a time.

The selection of teachers will be confued to those engaged in elementary and secondary schools, in industrial and technical schools of elementary and secondary school grade, and in in-situations for the training of teachers. Nominations must be made by boards of education, boards of truelees of individual institutions, or other appropriate educational authorities, and no upplica-tions from individual teachers will be received unless transmitted through the appropriate educational authority and with its enforcement. Applications must be made on or befored ute first on a form which will be sent upon request. Only those who have a sufficient acquantitative with the french of Ger-man language to profit by such visit will be accepted for the confinental part of the trip; and, of such, prefer-ence will be given to those interested in trade and industrial education.

Mr. Mosely is in charge of the European reception end of the arrangements and through him the Civia As-

inents and through him the Civia Association is ready to give information as to the probable cost of travel and living while abroad. Probably reduced rates will be secured.

New York city has taken up the project with commendable interest, it has arranged to send one teacher to represent the elementary schools in each of the departments of courses of study, methods of teaching, organization. the departments of courses of study, methods of teaching, organization, compulsory education, drawing and manual training, music, sewing, physical training, and mental defectives; and the secondary schools will be represented in the departments of courses of study, methods of teaching, organization and administration, classical impraces modern languages. Ization and administration, classical languages, modern languages, mathematics, Euglish, science, and commercial branches; and one high school principal, and one man and one woman teacher for the technical and industrial training of teachers will also be sent. The selection will be made on the basis of qualification and record, and the successful contestants will receive a leave of absence for six weeks. ceive a leave of absence for six weeks with full pay. Only five teachers will be permitted to be absent at one time.

Rhode Island College.

Invitations have been issued to the opening of the home economics department at the Rhode Island College of Agriculture and Mechanic Aris, at 2 p. m., Tuesday, April 28th. So far as the college authorities could do so, every man and woman in Rhode Island has been invited to this opening. It is to be hoped that the day will be of May rather than the April variety, as that the response to these invitations may be general.

An interesting program is promised to be participated in by well known speakers. An inspection of the newly equipped laboratory, where ten will be served, will take place immediately after the program, and there will be time to look over the college before the evening trains,

Trains arrive at Kingston at 11.54 a. m. and 2.52 p. m. from the east and at 11.04 a. m. and 2.14 from the west. Departing, they leave Kingston for the east at 5.06, 5.29 and 6.81 p. m.; and for the west at 5.03, 6.52, and 8,17 p. m.

Jerome Opposes Thaw's Release Acting Superintendent Baker of the Mattenwan insane asylum called on District Attorney Jerome at New York Thursday and obtained certain papers to be used in the hearing on May 9 to show cause why Harry K. Thaw should not be freed from the asylum. Jezome said that his office would be represented at the hearing and that he would fight to the last ditch any and every altempt to give freedom to the slayer of Stanford White.

Holy War is Threatened The Mohmands are becoming more aggressive in India. Sir James Willcocks has been ordered to make ready for the front as speedily as possible. It is reported that in a very extensive region the tribes are preaching a holy war. The Mohmands have organized a transport supply train to bring prorisions and ammunition, mostly from Afghan territory. -

Forger Gets Eight Years Charles C. Jocelyn of Bucksport, Me, was sentenced to a term of eight years in state prison for forgery. The Hancock county grand jury found alxteen indiciments against him, all alleging forgery. His sentence followed a ples of gullty to one of the indictments.

The other indictments were fied.

81 74 16

Washington Matters.

Japanese Making a Tour of the World and are now in Washington-Roosevelt is Sure Taft will be Nominated-Acroplane for the Army-Submarine Torpedo Boat Controversy-Notes.

Prom Our Regular Correspondental Washington, D. C., April 24, 1908.

A most literesting and animated party of visitors are in Washington, this week, guests of the Asain Shiurbun, and a representative of that newspaper accompanies them. The group is making a tour of the world, sightis making a dari of neworia, signi-scelag, gathering information, and making observations inspired with the ambition to ald in making Japan one of the world's great powers and with a desire to contribute to the general weldeants to continue to the general wer-fare of the nation. There are whom seventy in the party, representing the scientific, commercial and funcial life of Japao, including three dainty little women, wives of members of the delegation but of these three only one, Mine. Namura, wors her native gard, with straw sandals and no flead cover-ing. With the exception of the foreign

Mile. A filling, wore not negative with straw sandals and no flead covering. With the exception of the foreign sounding names and their yellow pevil complexions there was nothing to indicate that the tourists were not of this country. Their attice is European and their traveling appurtenances of the most up-to-date design and of the best material, bearing in plain English letters the names of their owners. The visitors were received by the President at the White House and after "doing?" Washington in three or four days departed for their further travel which will include visits to Loodon, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. Secretary Taft denies the story printed in the East recently to the effect that it is his intention to retire from the Cabinet at the crose of the present session of Congress in order to be unrestricted in the prosecution of his Presidential canvass. It is the Secretary's purpose, and has been for some thue, to resign if he is nominated at Chicago next Jime, and the propriety of such a course will commend itself to all. The Secretary has felt it to be his duty not to relinquish his portfolio because of certain tegislative matters affecting his department and the Philippines which demanded his attention and in order to bring to a termination centaln important questions of administration.

President Roosevett is confident that Secretary Taft will be nominated by

President Rosevelt is confident that Scoretary Taft will be nominated by the Republican convention two months hence and it is understood that he is niving the supposition to the Management giving the succession to the War portgiving the succession to the War port-folio some consisteration. It is not un-likely that the appointment will take the form of a personal compliment to some one of the assistant secretarities who has done well in his present posi-tion. It is strongly rumored that As-sistant Secretary of State Bason stands a better chance for this expression of a better chance for this expression of regard and appreciate to on the part of the President than does Asslatint Secretary of the Trensury Winthrop, or Otheries E. Magonn, provisional governor of Cuba, though each of these men has qualifies which commend themselves to the President, and each has been talked of as a likely successor to Secretary Taft in July.

Mr. A. M. Herring, an inventor of New York, is under contract to deliver to Gen. James Allen, other signat officer of the government, before August 15th, an acropiano that will carry

officer of the government, before August 15th, an aeroplane that will carry 350 pounds, travel 125 miles without touching the ground, and make forty inter an hour. The official test is to be made at Fort Myer, Va. On Thursday last Mr. rierring took a model of the machine to be furnished the army to a point close to Moutclair, N. J., and sent it twenty miles without an accident, in the presence of two witnesses. Mr. Herring is still a young man and has been busy making airsbips and seroplanes for the past ten years, having spent more than \$100,000, it is said, of his own money in demonstrating the different methods by which he hopes to navigate the sir. The long existing controversy as to

which he hopes to navigate the sir.

The long existing controversy as to whether the United States should have submarine torpedo boats of the Holland type, as recommended by the Naval Committee, is at an end after a somewhat stormy debate in the House of Representatives. The provise limiting the Secretary of the Navy to the purchase of boats of the Holland type purchase of boats of the Holland type only-has been sticken from the naval only has been stricken from the naval appropriation bill and this action gives the Secretary a free hand to select such

the Secretary a free hand to select such submaines as he may believe to be best fitted for the service.

Representative Madden, of Illinois, has futroduced a bill authorizing the expenditure of \$100,000 toward the outdoing of "a national patrotic strine, which shall consist of a memoral hall costing not more than \$250,000, of which \$150,000 shall be supplied by the Lincoln Farm Association of New Lincoln Farm Association. of New Innoun Farm Association, of New York," to be placed on the farm in Kentucky where Abraham Lincoln was born. The bill provides that with-in this memorial hall shall be housed the humble weather-worn log cabin n which Abraham Lancoln was been, in which Abraham Lancoln was born, and all other relies which tell the story of the early yeoman life out of which Lincoln came." This hall, 'according to the bill, must be completed "In time to be dedicated to the American people on February 12, 1909, the centennial of Liucoln's birthday." The Lincoln Farm Association has already raised \$100,000, by popular subscription, and the remaining \$50,000 must be forthcoming within the next twelve months, seconding to the terms of the bill. according to the terms of the bill.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted 1908 by W. T. Foster. Washington, D. C., April 25, 1908.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of distur-bance to cross confinent April 22 to 25, warm wave 21 to 25, ecol wave 24 to 28, Next disturbance will wave 24 to 28. Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 27, cross Pacific slope by close of 28, great central valleys 29 to 31, eastern states May 1. Warm wave, will cross Pacific slope about April 27, great central valleys 29, eastern states 31, Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 30, great central valleys May 1, eastern states 8.

While the features of this disturbance will be a little more intense than for two weeks past the storms will not be of any great force and the weather will be of no great laterest except that a lack of rain in some places will cause some unassiness.

First disturbances of May will reach Pacific coses about May 3, cross Pacific

Pacific coast about May 3, cross Pacific alope by closs of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, castern states 8. Warm wave will one 7, camera waters 5, warm wave will cross Pacific slope about May 8, great central valleys 6, sestern states 7. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about May 6, great central valleys 8, sastern states 10.

This will be one of the most import-ant disturbances of May and will cause severe storms. May is usually a quiet weather month but it will be best to keep your weather eye on the sleet for

storms of more than usual force from

May 4 to 8. Another period of severe storms will come about May 30 to June Not much rain with the disturbance of May 4 to 8 except severe local thunderstorms and showers covering small areas. Italifall will probably be deficient till after May 20. A long not fry spell may be expected May 9 to 20 followed by musually cool 21 to 31. I am expecting temperatures of May to average above normal in the states between the Rockies and the Alleghenies; a little cooler east of the Alleghenies and in Canada. In the Ohio valley and southward, including all the routhern states east of the Mississippl, randall for May will be from about to above normal. In other states, east of Rockies, rainfall Not much rain with the disturbance

other states, east of Rockies, minfall will be deflerent. In Canada rain will be about the usual average. This May drouth will seriously in-

jure prospects of the grasses, oats, corn and dalry luterests.

NEW ENGLAND DRILLES

Treasurer McClung of Yate has rerelyed \$50,000 of unrestricted rands which was left to the university from the original estate of Benjamin D. Silli-

Mrs. Homes Saul dled at her home at Boston at the age of 103 years. She was the unther of nine children all of whom, with her husband, she survived. Mrs. Rumpiner Ward, the English novelist, who is spending a few days in Buston Juspecting the schools and playgrounds of the city, was tendered a reception by over 660 members of the Twentleth Century club,

Dean Frederick S. Jones of the University of Minnesota has been agreed upon by the Yale faculty as the successor of Henry P. Wright, dean of Yale college, upon the latter's rethrement in September, 1900.

Liewellyn Lincoln of Searsmont, Me., aged 64, committed suicide by drowning near his home. He was considered to be prosperous and no cause has been assigned.

The grain exported from the port of Portland, Me., for the winter season just ended amounted to 5,142,181 bushels, as against 4,592,076 bushels the preeeding year.

The resignation of W. G. Sabine, dean of the Lawrence scientific school and of the graduate school of applied sciences, as a member of the Harvard university athletic committee, is annatuced.

WEEKLY ALMANAC. STANDARD TIME.

Sun | Sun | Moon | High water (1988) | Fets | 1988 | Morn | Eve. 5 | 5 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 41 | 2 | 53 | 3 | 50 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 60 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 56 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 51 | 8 | 40 | 4 | 60 | 5 | 18 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 4 | 20 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 4 | 45 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 43 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 8 | 10 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 12 | 1 | 56 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 12 |

Now Moon, 1st day, oh. 2m., morning. First Quarter, 8th day, 1li. 31m., morning. Full Moon, 18th day, 1lh. 55m., morning. Last Quarter. 2th day, 2th. 7m., evening. New Moon, 50th day, 10 h. 38 m., morning.

Two Real Estate Opportunities. SMALL COTTAGE

FOR SALE IN FIFTH WARD.

This is an excellent cottage, containing Parlor, Dintag-room, Kitchenand Pantry, 6 Redrooms, Bath, &c., Hotwater heater, set tuns. Price 83/80. A most desirable frome for a gardener or a vallet having work in the southern part of the Island.

Farm of 12 Acres For Sale.

This farm is on the West Main Road in Portsmouth. It contains a good 9-room cot-tage, burn and outbuildings. Remarkably chenp, 35,000.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT. 132 Hellevus Avenus. Telephone 320.

Deaths.

At his residence, on Everett street, Friday, April 17th, the Roy, Henry Morgan Stone, son of Charles M. and Serah F. Stone, in the Spik year of his age.

In this city, 77th list, Fanny Wetmore, widow of the late Thomas R. Hunter, in the Spik year of her age.

In this city, 17th list, at his residence, 18 Howard street, Oscar Gustave Simmons, aged 46 years.

Aged 46 years.
In this city, 18th inst., at his residence, 490 thames alre In this city man, age

Thames aireet, John J. Jordan.
In this city, 18th inst., Charles J. Sonderman, aged 41 years.
In this city, 18th inst., Mary M., wife of William G. Lawis, aged 51 years.
In this city, 19th inst., suddenly, Amelia C., wife of Godfrey Moffitt
In this city, 22d lost., Emily Adelaide, wife of William A. Ferreul, in let 4th year.
In this city, 22d lost., this residence, 16 Junca, acongs., John, J. Sullivan, son of the

iale Timothy and Ellen Suilivan, aged 40 years.
In this city, sundaedly, 19th tost, Arthur L. Peckbam, of Middletown, in his 58th year.
In Middletown, and the ist's Prank J. Vargas, in his 19th year.
In Portsmouth, 20th lost, Marie, daugnter of Antone and Marie Medas DeCosta, aged 13 years and 5 months.
In North Tiverlon, 17th tost., Elizabeth M., daughter of John sund Elizabeth A. Ryan, in her 3th year.
In Hoston, 18th lost, Thomas H. Melville, son of Mrs. N. B. Ross.
At Rome, 11st, 18th lost, Henrietts Strong, wife of Daulet B. Fearing.



CURE

The jointal meeting of the Town Council for the new municipal year was held at the town half on Monday afternoon. Four members only were present, including Joshua Coggeshult, Philip Caswell, Arthur W. Chase and John H. Oxx. The members present were sworn by the Town Clerk and the Council presented by the choles of

Middletown.

were sworn by the Town Clerk and the Council organized by the choice of Joehan Coggestall as President.

The appointment of information officers and the making of a jury list were referred to an adjourned meeting to be head on Monday next, at two p. m. The main a report of Albert G. Brown, Health Officer, was read, received and orderest on file. Francis E. Lewis and J. Overton Peckham were appointed Auctioneers.

The peturon of Charles E. Procur and others for the improvement of For.

and others for the improvement of For-est avenue was referred to the third

est avenue was referred to the flidd Monday of May.

The petition of the Providence Tele-phone Company for permission to ex-tend its pole line through Purner's Issue was granted.

A large number of accounts were ex-amined, allowed and ordered paid, in-cluding the sollowing:

cluding the following:

chiding the following:
For algalway repairs, Elmer B. Sigson, Surveyor of District No. 1, \$96.00;
William S. Caswell, Surveyor of District No. 2, \$125.40; Nathan B. Brown,

witham S. Caswen, Surveyor of District No. 2, \$125.40; Nathan B. Brown, Surveyor of District No. 3, \$75.30; william G. Brown, Surveyor of District No. 4, \$36.00; Albert G. Brown, services as health officer, \$50.00; Dr. D. P. A. Jacoby, examination of scholurs in Oliphant School, \$5.00.

1. Lincoln Sherman; Alden P. Barker, William S. Coggesball, James Vilces as assessors, \$20.00 each, \$100.00; Benjamin Caswell, services as Janttor of Town Hall, \$13.20; T. T. Pitman, advertising notice of town meeting and notice of reward, \$35.50; Edward S. Peckham; coal for heating office of Town Clerk, \$22.75; J. Stacy Brown, services as attorney in automobile cases, \$56.00; Herald Publishing Company, advertising notice of reward and ses, \$25.00; Heraid Publishing Company, advertising notice of reward and notice of canvass meeting, \$21.75; R. S. and J. Oscar Peckham for kerosene uii, \$5.75; Pluniger and Manchester Company, wood for town hall, \$2.10; Accounts for the relief of the poor, \$35.00; Total, \$658.75.

In Court of Probate the first acount of H. Satter Congdon Quardian of C.

of H. Battey Congdon, Guardian of C. Henry Congdon, was allowed and ordered recorded.

The first account of Lydia M. Ward, Administratrix on the estate of George E. Ward, and her petition for an order of distribution were continued to the third Monday of May.

The first and final account of Joel Peckham, Administrator on the estate of Nathaniel Peckham, was verified and never for result.

and passed for record.

Inventories of the estates of Dorothy

M. Sayer and others were allowed and M. Sayer and others were anonce and ordered recorded; The following petitions presented for the first time were each referred to the third Monday of May and notice

ordered on each.
Petitions of Lydia M. Ward, Guardian of Hazel B. Ward and Rowena F.
Ward, for liceuse to sell their interest in the George E. Ward homestead, on

Prospect avenus.

Petitions of Margaret B. Simmons and others to appoint Charles H. Ward, Administrator de bonts non ou the estate of William J. Simmons, also Administrator on the estate of his widow, Rebecca B. Simmons.

LOW RATE OF MORTALITY. From November 9, 1907 to April 6, 1905, a period of nearly five months, there was not a single death in Middletown. For a township of 1600 people, this is a

for a twinstip of 1600 people, this is a remarkable showing and is strong testimony to the good saultary condition of the town.

After this long absence of death is our midst, the first break occurred when Rebecca B. Simmons, the widow of the late Professor William C. Simmons, and the sixth instantances. of the late Processor william C. Sim-mons, passed away on the sixth instant. This gracious and refined woman was everything to her family and her death occasions a large vacancy there-in. Her last sickness confined her to the house during the winter months. On last Monday George Vargas, the youngest son of the late Frank J. Vargas, after a heroic struggle for recovery extending through many months, died at his mother's residence on Forest avenue. He underweut operations and aubmitted to a long course of treatment, but without any permanent benefit. At the beginning of his man-bood in the full vigor and aspirations of his youth he is cut down by the

Late Sunday evening, when abroad in Newport, after a few hours of severe Illness, Arthur Lewis Peckhau

In the Paradise District for nearly a score of years, Mr. Peckham had been a central figure, a business guide and a central figure, a business guide and counselor to many of its resident. His father, the late William F. Peckham, who deceased in 1897, had for many years been identified with the government of Middletown, and when the father was overtaken by the infirmities of age, the eldest son, now taken away, succeeded in a large measure to the offices and position occuried by the father. Elected to the cupied by the father. Elected to the Town Council in 1892, he was continued in that office until April, 1996. He had just completed fifteen years of unbroken service on the Public School unbroken service on the Public School Committee. He was the senior member of the firm of Peckham Brothers, which has furnished crushed stous to the town for the past fifteen years. In the various departments of highway construction and improvement he was well informed. From long study and observation, he knew the needs of the numerous highways of Middletown and was always active and influential, as member of the Town Council, in promoting their betterment.

Ou Easter Sunday the corner stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church was laid with formal services. There was a large attendance and the oul? was a large attendance and the oulf unpleasant feature of the occasion was the rain which served to shorten the programme and the greater part of the service was conducted in the half which is being used temporarily.

The service at the location of the new church consisted of the reading of the Scripture by Rev. H. H. Critchlow and the offering of maser by Rev. Mich.

promoting their betterment.

Scripture by Rev. H. H. Gritchiow and the affering of prayer by Rev. Mich. J. Talbot, D.: D.: of Providence. The congregation then entered the hall for the rest of the exercises. Among the clergymen who took part were Ref. H. Gritchiow, Rev. Joseph Cooped of Newport, Rev. F. J. Foliansbee & Portsmouth, and Rev. Mijah J. Talbot. D. D., who delivered the sermo-Music was furnished by the choir co-sisting of Mrs. Ida M. Brown, Mrs. John Nicholson, Mr. John H. Peck-ham, and Mr. William J. Peckham.

His mother—My dear John, lea? your wife really a bit extravagant is her dressing?

John—Well, mother, perhaps so; be with Florace I've found it's a clear case of raffled growns or ruffled tear per.—Beston Transcript.

TAFT MEN DEFEATED

Mustered Twenty-Five Votes In New Hampshire Convention

DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED

Ohioan's Friends Asked For Division and Were Overwhelmed by More Than Seven, Hundred--What a "Preference" Vote Showed

Six members of the New Hampshire delegation to the Republican national convention at Chicago were selected at Concord at the state and Second district conventions, and the platform, which was identical in each case, contained a resulution to the effect that "the real interests of the party and of the presisouth candidate to be nominated at Chicago will best be served, by the omiselon of fustructions, specific or impiled, in the form of resolutions of pref-

The delegates at large chosen were Senator Jacob H. Gallinger, Chester B. Jordan, Edwin G. Eastman and Edwin F. Jones. The alternates-at-large are George R. Leighton, James L. Gibson, George II. Moses and William P.

The Second district delegates are Seth M. Hichards and Lester F. Thurber; alternates, Charles G. Shedd and William F. Thayer.

The state convention occupied two hours, while the district convention was in session less than fifteen min-

At the slate convention an amendment to the effect that it was the "earnest belief that the man embodying every element of a triumphant candidate was William H. Taft" was tabled by a large majority, about 25 out of a total of 763 delegates voting in favor of the resolution. The convention, however, was given

a comewhat unexpected opportunity of expressing its sentiment toward five candidates for president. In speaking in opposition to the Taft amendment, Thomas Chaimers asked for a voice vote of preference for LaPollette, Canrou, Fairbanks. Hughes and Taft in succession. No one voted for La Follette. Two votces were heard for Cannon, one for Fairbanks, a fairsized shout for flughes and a much louder demonstration for Taft.

The first few formalities, the open-ing remarks of Chairman Gallinger of the state committee, the appointment of the different committees and the speech of John McLaine as permanent chaleman passed off without instance. But scarcely had the platform, which was read by Henry B. Quimby, and which contained, in addition to its nonpreference plank, a recognition of an early revision of the tariff and an endorsement of the president, been read, than Judge David Cross of Manchester mounted the stage and offered the Taft amendment. The vigor, eloquence and humor of Cross' speech almost belied the fact that the speaker was in his 00th year.

Congressman Currier opposed the resolution in a rehement speech. The resolution, however, was seconded, and Chaimers then came forward in an effort, as he said, to promote harmony, and at the same time to give the Taft men in the convention a chance to express their sentiments.

As soon as he had linished his call of the roll of the presidential candi-dates and had announced his opposition to the resolution, a voice vote was taken on the question of tabling the amendment. Although the chairman declared the tabling motion carried, some of the Tart delegates asked for a division. On a rising vote it seemed as if nearly the entire convention rose to its feet in the affirmative, while only twentyare stood in the negative.

The original platform then went through with a rush, the delegates and alternates were chosen by acclamation and the convention adjourned.

Miss Edilh E. Marshall, for several years a prominent figure in rescue work in the slums of great cities, died it Waverly, Mass. She was a victim of her own enthusiastic endeavors, her teath being caused by a breakdown due primarily to overwork. born in London in 1870, and when only 16 years old began a career of missionup to within a few weeks ago.

Morrisey Wins Marathon Race

T. P. Morrisey of the Mereury Ath-letic club, New York city, won the twelfth annual renewal of the Boston Athletic association Marathon road tace, covering the twenty-five miles from Ashland to the finish mark in this city in 2:25:43 1-5.. The time is second to the record of 2:24:24, made last year y Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian.

Cannot Fulfill Airship Contract

J. E. Scott gave up a contract with the war department for furnishing a heavier-than air flying machine for the lignal office for \$1000. The contract will be cancelled. The two remaining awards call for machines at \$20,000 and 125,000 respectively.

Victim of Hydrophobia

As a result of a dogblie received six weeks ago, Irene McQuirk of Southbridge, Mass., aged 6 years, is dead. Hydrophobia developed within the past few days, but the girl was not taken to the hospital until the disease was be-Tond control.

Shinborn Again In the Toils After only two days' liberty, following thirteen years' imprisonment for bank robberles, Max Shinborn is again in fall on a charge of larceny of \$200 from Daniel Ketcham of Adrian, Mich., a lodger in a house at Boston, where the released prisoner engaged a room immediately after his discharge fro Hampshire state prison on Easter

NOT A GREAT GENIUS

But Campbell-Bannerman Had Won the Hearts of Englishmen

"He was the faithful servant of his country; I am truly sorry he has gone," is the expression King Edward used on hearing of the death of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, and it well expresses the deep feeling of regret, as for a personal loss, underlying the tributes given in nagrudging measure by public men and newspapers of all Ebades of opinion.



SIR HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNER-MAN.

That all are ready to admit that Sir Henry was neither a statesman of gentus nor even a great administrator is not allowed to detract from the volume, the warmth or the sincerity of these tributes to his great force of character, his undeviating honesty of pur-Dose, his courage and centality of disosition, which enabled him to win all hearts, and his tact in dealing with men which brought him to the highest posttion of state.

Sir Henry died at his official residence in Downing streat. The end was peaceful. The cause of death is officially given as heart fallure.

Spooks in County Jail

A petition signed by every one of the prisoners in the county full at Asheville, N. C., has been sent to the juilor and the sheriff, appealing for protection from "evil spirits," which the prisoners declare baunt the jail. The prisoners say an evil spirit appeared and swung to and fre along the iron grating of the enges from midnight uptil 2 or 8 o'clock in the morning. Two of the prisoners fainted. The others hid under the bedclothes.

Inland Waterway Commission

Secretary Taft 'has endorsed the bill providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission and for the improvement and development of a great scheme of inland water routes throughout the country. The co-operation with slates, municipali-ties, corporations and individuals provided by the bill is particularly commended by the war department.

Locomotives Lost In Fire Nine locomotives were burned with the roundhouse of the Boston and Maine railroad at East Somerville, Mass., causing a loss of \$00,000. Four larger locomotives were taken out of the roundhouse during the fire, Engineer Adams running out the inst under cover of several streams of water when the fire was at its height. The cause of the fire is not known.

Liberals' Attitude Toward Ireland Winston S. Churchill has formally announced that he had the concurrence of Premier Asquith in saying that at the close of the prescut parliament the Liberal party would claim full authority and a free hand to deal with the problem of Irish self-government without being restricted by mere measures of devolution like the abandoned Irish councils bill.

er Cleveland's Sickness

Lakewood, N. J., April 24.—The condition of ex-President Grover Cleveland, about whom plarming reports have been circulated, is said by Mrs. Cleveland to be improved. Mr. Cleve land has been suffering from thenmatic gout and stomach trouble, and is said to have been reduced in weight considerably in consequence. Mrs. Cleveland and a trained nurse he came to Lakewood about March 16 and since then has occupied a suite of rooms at the Lakewood hotel, where it was said he was regaining his health and strength. Since his arrival he has celebrated his 71st birthday.

England Keeps Chesapeake's Flag.
London, April 24.—The dag of the
American frigate Chesapeake, which
was taken by H. M. S. Shaunon June
1, 1813, and which was recently sold at auction in this city, has been presented to the Royal United Service Museum by William W. Astor. It was announced at the auction that the agent who secured the trophy was acting on behalf of an American.

Steamer at Ocean's Mercy Halifax, April 24.—The disabled French steamer Breiz-Huel, which was picked up and taken in tow by the tank steamer Lucerne last week, is again adrift at the mercy of the winds and waves in the Atlantic. The Lucerne arrived at Philadelphia and reported the loss of her tow through the parting of the cable in a gale last Saturday night, when off the Nova Scotla coast.

Four Killed. In Mine Explosion Pittsburg, April 24.—The miners who volunteered for rescue work in the mine at Elisworth, where an explosion occurred resterday, have completed their search of the mine and report that only four men were killed. The explosion resulted from the victims striking a pocket of gas while at work far back in the mine and ahead of the air supplied by the ventilating system,

SECOND FIRE WAS SET

Opinion of Chief Spencer of Chelsea Fire Department

AN INSURANCE "BLACK BOOK"

Suggested as a Means of Checking Numerous Fires Apparently of Incendiary Origin--Proposed Commission For the Stricken City

Boston, April 24,--The Post says: "I was too busy at the time, the bigfire started to note with my own eyes any cases of incendiarism, but I am satisfied that the second fire was set." said Chief Spencer of the Cheisea fire department to a Post reporter last

"I have had twenty people come to me and state that they know the second fire was not started by the first fire in the Boston Blacking company's building. There were no sparks con-ing from the first fire, for nothing was burning there except rosin and which do not create sparks, only smoke."

Evidence is said to have been placed in the hands of Deputy Chief Neal of the state police, says The Post, to the effect that an organization existed in Chelsea among certain persons in the section where the fire started by which fires were deliberately set by employed agents for the purpose of securing in surance money. A legal adviser is said to have been employed and deliberate plans were made before each fire was set. Many such fires were closel fires in private dwellings, it is said.

In most every, case the occupants of such houses were very conveniently away at the time of the fire. closers burned almost invariably contained their best articles of wearing apparel and they were eager to collect the insurance as quickly as possible, It

"I do not know af any organization of that sort existing," said Spencer, "but I think there might have been some understanding of that sort. know that we have had about 100 fires which were very similar.

"There were five fires in one family. for instance, which all seemed to have started in the same way. A great many of our dwelling house fires have started in closets. I should say one half, perhaps."

"What would you suggest as a remedy for such a condition of affairs?" asked The Post reporter,

"I should say the fault lies with the insurance people in a large part," re-plied Spencer. "Take some of these places that are heavily overlusured by the insurance brokers. I know of a case of a stable upon which seven policies of \$1000 each were taken out by a broker. The assessed valuation of the stable was only \$2800.

"There should be a place in the city for all the insurance agents in the city where records should be kept, or a sort of black book. Before a Boston insurance agent could make out a policy for some customer secured by a broker he should be able to ascertain from the Chelsea black book whether this prospective customer was overinsured or not, or whether he was a good risk. He should be looked up.

"I think also that there should be stricter building laws. No licenses for a building for the storage of rags should be given except after the strictest investigation."

It is expected that some very interesting testimony will be introduced at the inquest when it is resumed in the courthouse.

The draft of a bill providing for a commission of five to govern the city of Chelsea during its reconstruction was agreed upon at a conference of prominent citizens and officials of that city at the state house yesterday. The bill, which was submitted to the legisinture under a suspension of the rules. provides that a commission of five citi zens of Chelsea shall be appointed by the governor to hold office until 1909 and thereafter three for five years, one

for four years and one for three years. The vacancies caused by the retiring commissioners shall be filled by popular election, under the same provisions of law as now govern the election of a mayor, and such elected commissioners shall hold office for three years. The first such election shall be at the state election in 1911.

The commission shall take the place of the present mayor and board of aldermen and shall have power to ap point a school committee.

The commissioners shall have all the powers of the present city government and their compensation is to be fixed by the governor. After a certain period the members of the school committee are also to be elected.

Hughes Calls Extra Session

Albany, April 24.—The legislature of 1908 closed its regular session yesterday afternoon and Governor Hughes at once filed a proclamation summoning an extraordinary session, to begin or lay 11. The proclamation gives no intimation of the purpose for which the governor calls the extra session.

Instructed For Bryan

Springfield, Ills., April 24.-The Illinois Democracy adopted the unit rule and instructed its delegates to the national convention at Denver to vote for William J. Bryan and to "use all honorable means" to secure his nomination.

Two Battleship Proposition Stands After but very scant consideration, the senate committee on naval affairs reported the naval appropriation bill to the senate. It carries \$111,546,549, an increase of \$7.579.031 over the amount of the bill as it was passed by the house. On the battleship construction problem the senate committee adopted the policy of the house; making the change in the prevision for two vessels.

Anna Wheeler's Slayer Cautioned by Judge to Live Quietly Montpeller, Vt., April 24.-Mildred

Brewster, who shot and killed Anna Wheeler in this city in 1898, but who was found not guilty of murder by reason of insanity, was released from the insane asylum at Waterbury, where

she has been for alne years.

Miss Brewster hecself petitioned the supreme court for her release, which Judge Hall, yesterday afternoon, declared to be granted. Judge Hall cautioned her to live quietly and turned her over to the care of Mrs. J. W. Ross of Hardwick,

Striking Engineers Return

Boston, April 21.—The strike of the steam engineers employed in the granite industry in Quincy for a wage increase was settled fast night. A compromise was effected and an agree ment signed which is to remain in force three years., Sixty stationary and hoisting engineers were affected. They returned to work this morning. The strike has fasted three weeks.

Arrested on Bribe Charge

Boston, April 21,-On a charge of conspiracy to bribe a federal invor-William I. Alkon and Harris A. Alkon, brothers, were arrested vesterday at the Charles street jail, where they were committed the day before after being convicted in the United States district court of using the mails in a scheme to defraud merchants out of goods sold on credit.

Royal Arcanum Convention

Lowell, Mass., April 24,-The thirtyfirst annual convention of the grand council of Massachusetts, Royal Area num, opened here with 178 members of the grand council body present. Nominations were put before the body of those who aspire to offices. The election will come this afternoon. There are only a few contests, and these are for minor officers.

Went Ashore at High Tide

Chatham, Muss., April 24,-Schooner Abbie and Eva Hooper, Captuin Holmes, hound from St. John for New York with a cargo of lumber, grounded off Handkerchief shoal at high water and remains there. She is in a com-paratively easy position. It is believed that a portion of the deckload will have to be jettleoned before she can be floated.

Wind Carried Fire a Mile

Lowell, Mass., April 24,--Fire destroyed the Elmer E. Cole grain elevator and grist will at Bennett Hall station, also the residence of Mrs. Nellin Morton in Billerica Centre. Burning shingles were carried by the wind a mile across country to a twenty-acro wood lot. The flames are thought to have started from a spark from a freight engine.

Mills Closed by Fire

Fall River, Mass., April 24.-- As the esult of a fire in the cugine room of the Weetamoo mills one of the largest cotton plants in this city, 1000 operatives will be thrown out of employment for several weeks. The loss is estimated at \$15,000.

Currency Commission Favored

The national house of representatives committee on banking and currency voted to lay on the table the financial bill offered by Representative Vreeland as a substitute for the Aldrich bill and decided to report favorably the bill recently introduced by Chairman Fowler providing for a currency commission to consist of eleven members of the senate, eleven members of the house and twenty-one others, who must be citizens of the United States.

Severe Itching Humor on Joints Made Movement Difficult-Suf-'**a** rear Many Treatments Failed to Cure.

USED CUTICURA AND ECZEMA DISAPPEARED

"I was suffering with eczema for a year and a half and had tried all kinds of medical freatment but without any results. All the joints of my body were affected in such a way that I had difficulty in walking and moving about. It itched so at times that I could hardly keep from scratching it all the time. I had suffered for about a year and four months before trying Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent. After using Cuticura for two months regularly, not missing a day, all signs of eczema disappeared and now you could not tell that I ever had eczema. I cannot find words sufficient to do the Cuticura Remedies justice. Daniel Fisher, Jr., 1940 Lansdown St., Baltimore, Md., July 5, 1907."

BABIES CURED Torturing, Disfiguring

Humors Speedily Yield to Cuticura.



Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humor of Industr, Children, and Adults consens of Children Stops (Sci.) to Create the Policy of Children Complete Children Children Complete Children Complete Children Children

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if you have biniring vision, amarting even if your bead aches a great deal of the time have it attended to at once by a competent man. The prescriptions that were on the at Heath & Co.'s are now on lie at my office. Fine optical repairing of all kinds. Conlist's prescriptions given personal attention.

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BLOCK ISLAND. TH. S. MILLIKIN,

Real Materia Agree

Concerning Greyhounds,

The Great Age of this Peculiar Breed.

We are told that representations of the grey hound appear upon real pitures over \$000 years old. There is in any case no doubt that it is one of the very case no doubt that it is one of the very oldest fixed types of dog and the most universal in its distribution. India, Arabia, Persia, are among the countries that have for ages had the grey-hound, and we have lately seen exhibited in England a greyhound from Afghanistan—a shaggy form, suited to that mountain land. Of course, these dogs are not all exactly arrybanulus in our incident and the state of the s in acogs than many owners, since, having but a small kennell, they neither send their pupples out to "watk" nor employ a professional trainer, but look to the whole thing themselves. The writer is also still in his first enthusi-

writer is also still in his first enthusism. Lees than a decade ago he knew but little about coursing matters. He had never himself kept greyhounde. The little he knew was derived from days with some sporting furmers, when he walked about on the stubbles, kicked up the hares ourselves, and alipped at them the "long" dogs, which usually "ran counting." Nor did old-fashioned relatives encourage one to go further.

One used to hear that it was a "pothouse," not a "gentleman's" sport, and that the greyhound was a most

and that the greyhound was a most undesirable dog to have about, being treacherous and snappish. All of this we have found to be misleading.

Our own venture began with an old brood blitch. She had an excellent record, had won or divided various small stakes, and had even "run up" fairly well in the Waterloo cup. She had so far declined the responsibilities of a family, and was, therefore, purchased cheap. Eventually she produced five whelps, whose father, though he was a bit slow, had a lot of stamina and was an honest running staming and was an ionest training and fairly useful doy. The pupples turned outjust as one should have expected from such a union; all slow, almost always "led" in the run up; none most always "igd" In the run up; none the less because of their elevenees and their staying power, with a strong bare, they contrived to divide a few small stakes, which puld their keinnel expenses. They never could have done more, never could have won in really good company; and we parted with them, having learned this lesson, that I does not now the their form any but It does not pay to breed from any but fast parents on both eides, although, as in other fields of breeding, the dam's record is no doubt of more importance than the sire's.

in other fields of breeding, the dam's record is no doubt of more importance than the sire's.

Breeding greyhounds is tricky work anyway, and full of disappointments and contradictions. Who can explain, for instance, who Misterton has had such extraordinary influence, while McGrath, that great dog of the end of the eixties, had no good original descendant? Or again why, of two distinguished sisters, Miss Glendyne's produceled to nothing much, whereas Bilt of Fashion bore the incomparable Fullerton and had other wonderful descendants? None the less, the man who owns a litter by a promising union has always the chance that among that crawling bundle of blind pups may be a Waterloo winner. To win the Waterloo Cup, or indeed to win a cup at any first class meeting, means that a dog must be both fast and clever. He must also be trained to perfection, because he has to run through many beats and run out to the very end—there is no dividing.

A greyhound is probably the fastest creature that moves upon the earth. Is it not on record that a greyhound lear the famous racehorse Flying Childers? An absolute trial between the two minimals is difficult to bring off because, while the horse can be ridden at top speed, it is impossible to cosure that the greyhound will run "all be can." But a dog that can start, say, lifty yards behind a hare and overtake it within aucher fifty, and this is about what a greyhound does, must surely be faster than anything else that lives, or has his parallel only among the birds.

Cleverness means ability to "run" a hare to turn the hare, and to turn

or has his parallel only among the birds.

Cleverness means ability to "run" a bare, to turn the hare, and to turn with the hare hashartaneously, or rather synchronously, as though both were parts of the same compound organism. A dog that knows too much will not do this—he will only try to, eatch the hare, and will ruin his chances by "running cunning." Once he takes to this he is of no further use for consing, but has fallen to the lurcher's rank.

But if parentage goes tor much, at least as important a matter is the bringing up of the whelps. The man who owns a large kennel is always of this disadvantage, that he cannot himself see to all the pup les, and, therefore, they have to be centout to "walk." (Though I have spoken of the "pup-

self see to all the pupites, and, therefore, they have to be sent on the "walk." (Though I have spoken of the "pupples" of a litter, technically it is a litter of "whelps," then they become "sapings," then, through their first coursing season, "pupples.") Greyhound pupites are not so easy to walk as foxnound pupites; they are far more delicate and are apt to develop rickets and other infantile complaints. There is also the risk that they may not be carefully fed, and may be allowed to run about in the colu and damp or even to be tfed up with a cham, with bow legs as a result. Of a hundred pupples that come back from walk it is possible that lifty may be physically useless. Therefore it is best to raise the young ones as home, unless they are too many that fifty may be physically useless. Therefore it is best to raise the young ones as home, unless they are too many for the premises. If they can run out loose, all the better, so long as they have good warm shelter for retreat in cold, wet times. Running loose like this, they will grow accustomed to other dogs and to poultry and farm-yard animals, and you will be saved the later trouble of breaking them from running after these, as they will certainly otherwise do. An excellent place for them is an empty walled farm-yard, cleanly gravelled. Here they are protected from every wind, and have always a hot sunny corner to back in—and greyhounds love the sun. It is, of course, a great advantage to have the litters early in the year. A greyhound born in February naturally alands a belier chance in the autumn clakes of the following year than one not whelped till June, and, moreover, has most of the sun to grow in. A bitch puppy always in dovelopment seems a month ahead of a dog puppy. When about twelve to fourteen montine old the saplings come into the kennels, and on their subsequent treatment there is room for some difference of

. หนังสือภักษณ์ใช้ผู้

opinion. The orthodox, or at any rate the usual plan is to keep them shut up, only allowing them out for exercise at regular intervals.

We are not orthodox; an the contrary

We are not orthodox; on the contrary we take just the opposite view, for we allow them to run loose in a large enclosure where they can play about to their heart's content, or go inside to their bench as the fancy takes them. We think this is better for them; and, although our friends are always warning us that by doing this we shall make them "slow," we have not as yet found it so.

yet found it so.

In training also we follow our own ideas, though they too are opposed to the usual practice. There are, of course, different views on training; but ideas, though they too are opposed to the usual practice. There are, of course, different views on training; but the great majority of traingras follow the old traditional systems. The dogs are kept shut up and are only brought out for their exercise, which consists of long walks along the road afternated with gallops. These two forms of exercise are, of course, given on different days. It is surprising to see by the old accounts what severe work grey-hounds used to be given. Ten mifes along the road and long gallops with a horseman seem to have been a usual practice. Even now trainers are wont to give their charges road walks of eight miles. We think this is wrong; we cannot see why you should train a dog differently from a man; and, if you were training a man for a quarter-mille race, you would not ask him to trainp the roads mile after mile at a walking pace, or you would certainly make him slow. It is quite true that road exercise developes the muscles into lumps, as trainers like to see them; but the question is, does this help the dog in galloping, and are these muscles just in the right place? (A man may develop his bleeps to any extent with the dumbuells, but that does not make bim quicker with the gloves.) Well, we let our dogs run about as they like, only give them enough road exercise to harden their feet, rather under than overgallop them, and this, though always over a measured course sometimes up a gradual secent of down lead exercises to the second of the course sometimes up a gradual secent of down lead exercise to the second of the course sometimes up a gradual secent of down lead exercise to the second of the course sometimes up a gradual secent of down lead exercise to the second of the second of the second of the course sometimes up a gradual secent of down lead exercise to the second of the second though always over a measured course sometimes up a gradual ascent of down land, sometimes over the water dichects of the river bottoms. No one will deny that they come up fit for their work at the meetings—there appear work at the meetings—there appearance is always matter for congratula-

tion.
There are also various other points—
for instance in feeding, in which we take our own line. We are not laying down the law; we are not claiming that we have found the only way, for that would be ridiculous; we have not yet trained our Waterloo winner, nor for that matter a dog of the first class, and, it is more than probably, never may; for there are many ins and outs in coursing. But it is just these fittle points which give an interest to a small kennel. It would be very dall if we all had to follow blindly a system that was cut and dried. Yes, there are many disappointments in keeping greyhounds; the would-be coursers must be prepared for these. But I would urge on him, at any rate until he has found his feet, to train his dogs himself and be content with a small kennel. A man who has forty or lifty or more dogs to look after cannot study their individual characters, and almost every dog requires some different treatment whether in the kennel or in training. Let the beginner do it himself, looking after them in the kennel and getting up in the early morning to give them their gallops on the training ground. He will be delighted with it all, and with his appetite for breakfast, bet him not expect too much even from his most promising puppy, but remember that the fastest dog of the season is his most promising puppy, but remember that the fastest dog of the season is of little use unless he can "work" a

On the ethics of coursing I need say little. Questions of "cruelty" each man must settle for himself; but I may be allowed just to say this—that If hunting a hare with harriers is not cruel, then a fortiorl coursing one is not, since the guillotine is more merch ful than death by slow degrees. I have heard men who follow both debave heard men who follow both de-clare that they prefer coursing to rac-ing, and I can quite understand It. In coursing there is the absolute cer-tainty that all is above suspicion of anything "slandy." Every time a dog is run he is honestly run to win or di-vide the stakes. You cannot "pull" a grey-hound. No doubt he could be choked in the slips, but he never is. Slippers are honest fellows, and chiefly drawn from the farming class. A country coursing meeting is as quiet as a house shooting party, and the rowdy race-course element is not there. race-course element is not there.

Finally, if the beginner has a lady greyhound which is not quite good enough to keep in training, let bim keep her as a pet. All that used to be said about snappialmess and treachery is sheer nonsense; no dog is more at-tractive in manners and affection, none a more charming creature in the house; and last, but not teast, no dog brings less and into the rooms.—Landon

The President of the Woman's Club wished to resign.

"No other member can fill her shoes," declared her fri nds.

"That's ro," asculed her enemics.

Then there was more trouble than ever,—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"So you have a new butler?"
"Yes," answered Mr. Comnox.
"Do you like his work?"
"I'vever thought of asking myself such a question, I would not dare assume such a critical and patronizing attitude."—Washington Star.

Biggs-Do you believe that the use

of tobacco impairs the memory?
Diggs—Not necessarily. I haven't been able to forget that eigar you gave me two weeks ago—but perhaps there was no tobacco in it.—Chicago Dafly

"You don't mean to tell me," said Mrs. Housekeep, "that you were ever a poet?"
"Yes, ma'anı," replied Weaty Wille

"when I was younger. Dat was how my feet first went astray." Philadelphis Press.

First Little Girl—Your papa and mamma are not real parents. They adopted you, second Little Girl—Well, that makes it all the more satisfactory. My parenta picked me out and yours had to take you just as you came.

Mainina—Now, Tommy, how often do you want me to speak to you about your misbehavior?

Tommy—I ain't particlar, ma. Sult yourself."—Catholic Standard and

"Some people believe a man cannot amoke and be a Christian. Do you?"
"I've never tried any of your eigare."

Breen the State of the Arago Books Stronger Charles Hallethan

Booker Washington's Early Home.

The One-Ruom Cable the Caly Home of Most Slaves.

Booker T. Washington's "Negro Homes" in the May Century.

The first negro home that I remember was a log cable about fourteen by

The first negro home that I remember was a log cabin about fourteen by sixteen feet equate. It had a small narrow door, which hung on rusty, womout hinges. The windows were mere openings in the wall, protected by a rickely shutter, which sometimes was closed in winter, but which sometimes was closed in winter, but which usually hung dejectedly on uncertain hinges against the walls of the house.

Such in thing as a giass window was unknown to this house. There was no floor, or, tather, there was a floor, but it was notibleg more than the maked earth. There was only one room which served as kitchen, parlor and bedroom for a family of file, which concisted of mother, my eiter, myself and the cat. In this cabin we all ate and slept, my mother being the cook on the place. My own bed was a heap of tagson the floor in the corner of the room next to the fireplace. It was not until after the emancipation that I enjoyed for the first line in my life the luxury of sleeping mabed. It was at times, I suppose, somewhat crowded in those narrow quarters, though I do not now remember having suffered on that account, especially as the cabin was always pretty. though I do not now remember having suffered on that account, especially as the cabin was always pretty thoroughly ventilated, particularly in whiter, through the wide openings between the loga in the walls.

I mention these facts here because the little slaves' cabin in which I lived as a child, and which is associated with ail my earliest memories, is typical of the phases in which the green

cal of the places in which the great mass of the negro people lived a little more than forty years ago; and there are thousands of negro men and women living to-day in comfortable and well-kept homes who will recognize what I have written as a good descrip-tion of the homes in which they were

tion of the homes in which they were born and reared.

Probably there is no single object that so accurately represents and typilies the mental and moral condition of the larger proportion of the members of my race fifty years ago as this same little slave cabin. For the same reation it may be said that the best evidence of the progress which the mee has made since emmorpation is the character and quality of the homes which they are building for themselves to-day.

An Admiral's Stories.

Lord Charles Beresford has a choice collection of stories at the expense of Jaymen placed in office at the Admir-ally as a consequence of a turn of the political wheel. Of one lord of the adalty as a consequence of a turn of the political wheel. Of one ford of the admiralty he told a delighted House of Commons how, receiving a report of disaster to a ship, couched in technical phrase, he wrote a reply remonstrating with the officer for his use of had language. Another of vihan ford, looking over a chart, and observing that one of his majesty's ships, homeward bound, passed within a space of two inches on the chart an island where, castaway sailors were sheltering, wanted to know why it could not call and relieve them. Lord Charles explained that the two inches of the chart meant a distance at sea of four thousand miles.

HOLLAND MUSTARD.

Some of the Virtues Ascribed to It and One Way to Make It.

Hollanders use enormous quantities of mustard and thrive on the condiment. There is a small spot la Overvssel, I think it is near Goor, where the hand slopes gently down to the river lisef and is a brown gray clay. This is fashioned into the cutest little jugs you ever saw, holding about a plat each, and the genuine Dutch mustard made only in that pocket horough, according to a secret process handed down for many generations, is hermet-ically scaled therein. It will keep for rears and is as delicious as the timest confection. It is butter, cheese and condiment to the Hollanders who can afford it. And there is no other place on earth where that mustard can be bought.

You might ask, "Why do the Hol landers ent so much mustard?" The answer is: The Holland mustard is a most delightful stomach stimulant, "It makes the fool slide down." It cures the worst cases of dyspepsia. It keeps the liver in fine shape. It is an antidole for the most deadly poison-cor-rosive sublimate. If is in large doses a non-nausearing emetic. It is the only counterirellant handed down to us by our grandmothers-the mustard plaster. The Dutch girls use it sparingly on their velvet cheeks to give a rosy complexion. When a person is down and nearly out a drink made of pure mustard and oil will (etch him around.
A mustard 'stoop" is a certain cure

for cataorh in the nasal cavity. Here is one Dutch method of preparing mustard for the table: Mix equal portions of black and white reeds and grind to a fine powder. Bott this in the best vinegar till thoroughly inixed. Grate some fresh horsenalish, squeeze out the juice and add to the mustard. Then put in a little salt, little sugar, a little turmerle, a little fenugreek and a little white honey You will cut this on your bread, cake, pie, baltercakes and walles, your meats, fish, game and poultry.—New York Press

Might as Well Enjoy It.

Mr. Jackson, who had but recently moved into the suburb, knew his neighbors on either hand by sight only, and consequently on a cold winter's night when his home caught fire he was surprised and pleased by the alacrity with which they came to render their assistance.

"Say," Jackson yelled excitedly to his right hand neighbor, "will you run down to the corner and turn in the

"I'm awfully sorry, sir," the man answered, "but I have a lame leg and can't run."

"While I'm geiting out some of the things will you yell fire?" said Jack-son, turning to the other man,

"Got laryngitis and can't yell," said the other in a stage whisper. Jackson gasped; but, pulling himself together, he exclaimed:

"Well, both of you go into the house and bring out chairs, then sit down and enjoy the first' -- Youth's Compan-

A curious dressmaxing custom was revealed in a case tried in London, and it would be interesting to know if timilar praetices prevail elsewhere. A woman ordered a dress from a dressmaker and then refused to pay the bill on the ground that the dress did not \$t-a very common excase among those who have changed their arieds. The bill was for \$50 for material and making, and the dressmaker in de-femding her charges explained that she had two establishments, one at Putney and the other on Manchester street. The dress in question had been made at Potney, but if it had been made, at the Manchester street establishment she would have charged about \$75, although there would have been no difference whatever in material or workmanship. Prices, she said, were regulated by locality, and although Pulney is socially irreproachable, it is not quite equal to Manchester street. The price of a dress is therefore in-dicative of geographical location rather than of quality, and for this side light on femilian manners and customs we may be duly grateful. - Argonaut.

Their Fears Realized.

A noted English statistician was discussing in New York the statistics of marriage-marriage statistics are his

they used. In fact, these bldcons marrare that the newspapers don't healthem. I approve of these cruel comments. They keep such mockeries of marriage down. In a little town in Herts last month," he said, "a millionaire of seventy-nine years married a two. The local paper printed the next day this editorial paragraph on the

"'Slx months ago, when Mr. Blank's venerable wife died, his children and grandehildren feared that he would go crazy over the sad bereavement. Their fears have now come true."

Perjury Penalties. Perjury, besides being one of the in the early centuries. In the middle ages some countries adopted the system of giving the perjurer the punishment for the crime he falsely accused another of. Thus if he swore a neighbor had committed murder and the charge was disproved the perjurer would be sentenced to death, and the other penalties of the penal code were exacted for the particular crime alleged.

A Well Kept Murder Secret. one of the curiosities of history;

The mute trees know who fired that shot, But the secret well they're keeping. The highlanders refused it to Rob-ert Louis Stevenson. Andrew Lang says that, like William of Deloraine,

What He Would Do. An individual applied to the cab company for a situation.

"Yes sir.

with all your passengers?" "Abr

your cab a pocketbook containing \$25,-

Income."-Loudon Tit-Bits.

Unselfish.

"Why don't you go to work?"
"Work?" rejoined Meandering Mike.
"Look at de thousands of poor fellows dat is lookin' fur work an' feelin' miserable wilout it. Now, work ain't neeessary to me, an' I aln't goln' to butt In an' reach fur it merely fur de sake of havin' somethin' to brag about."— Washlugton Star.

Some Famous High Notes. Melba, F sharp; Jenny Lind, B in alto; Christine Nilsson, G in alto; Evangeline Fiorence, G in alto; Ellen Beach Yaw, G two octaves above; Te-trazzini, D in alto; Carlotta Patti, D in alto; Adelina Patti, C in alto

A Comparison.

The old gentleman was very angry. There could be no doubt about that. Threatening the other with his fist, he shouted, "If your brain was put in a mustard seed it would have as much room as a shrimp in the Atlantici"

Distinction Without a Difference. Five-year-old Deborah had been in-vited to take luncheon at a restaurant with Mins K.

"Do you like cocoal" she was asked.
When the answer was "Yes," the

drink your cocoa, Deborah, when you said you wanted it?"

Ways of the Dresemaker.

"The last statistics," he said, "show us one pleasant change, one grand improvement. Aged men of wealth are no longer marrying beautiful, mercenary young women as frequently as ringes are becoming to this country so tate to comment very forelbly upon

oldest of offenses in the entalogue of crime, has always been very severely paulshed. With the advance of civilization, however, fiendish punishments have been replaced by more humane if still severe penalties. In the days of the Homan empire any one who committed perjury was thrown from a precipice, while the Greeks branded their false swearers. It is interesting to note that when the latter embraced the Obtistian religion the punishment was altered to that of having the tongue cut out, a sort of punishment which was considered to fit the crime

That the identity of the man who killed Campbell of Glenure on May 14, 1752, should still be lunded down from father to son a solemn trust among a few members of the Stewart clan is

"he knows, but may not tell." Mr. Mackay, the author of this most complete and interesting account of the crime and trial, leaves us a little doubtful whether be is among the initiated. "I should be the last," be writes, "to make public a secret that has been so well kept. Its antiquity makes it sacred."-London Spectator.

"Do you know how to drive?"

"You know that you must be polite

"And honest. For example, what would you do If you should find in

"Nothing at all. I should live on the

beverage was duly brought, but remained uninsted. At last Miss K. said, "Why don't you

"I didn't say I wanted it." replied the child politely. "I only said that I fixed it."-Woman's, Home Companios."

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executed."--Public Ledger, Philadelphia. "MM. GEORGE BARRIE & SONS, les grands éditeurs de Philadel. leur édition de l'œuvre de BALZAC est entièrement illustrée par des artistes français. Nos peintres, dessinateurs et graveurs ont executé ou reproduit plus de quatre cents compositions pour cette belle collection. Ces Américains font vraiment bien les choses!"—Le

Figaro, Paris. "La Maison Barrie et fus a pensé qu'il convenait, au scuil du XXº siècle, d'élever un monument durable au grand romancier du XIX. Elle lance aujourd'hui cette grande édition réclamée depuis si longtemps, non seulement par les balzaciens, mais aussi par tout le public, veritable édition de luxe, illustrée avec amour par les meilleurs artistes, et dont le prix, malgré tous les sacrifices nécessités par une aussi vaste entreprise, a été maintenue au prix ordinaire de leur édition en anglais. Seuls, les Américains avaient osé dépenser des centaines de mille francs pour éditer

superbement BALZAC,"-L'Illustration, Paris. For further particulars, special offer, specimens off text and Hinstrations, etc., addies

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SOUTHWEST

Camden,

The Inventor of Envelopes.

It is somewhat curious that such asimple contrivance as the envelope
should be a comparatively modern invention. As a matter of fact it is just
a hundred years since a puper manafacturer of Brighton named Brewes infacturer of Brighton named Brewes invented envelopes for letters in their
present form. Even then it was some
considerable time before their use became at all general, not in fact, until
somewhere about the year 1850. Before this date (as many who are living
now will remember) a letter, written
only on one side, was folded in two,
then in three, scaled with a water or
scaling wax, and addressed on one of
the blank sides,—From the Gaulois. It is somewhat curious that such a

A Church Popular With Lovers.

The little church of Absam, near Innishnick, enjoys a reputation which is probably unique of its kind. It is a popular superstition that couples united within the church of Absam, especially during the mouth of May, are assured of unclouded happiness during the whole of their wedded life. This kick brings scores of lovers to Absam, and during May in particular the familiar notice, "Come early to avoid the crush," might very well be displayed outside the building.—Wide World Magazine. Magazine.

"Never mind, dear," he said reassur-ingly, as she relect her aweet face from his shoulder, and they both saw the white blur on his coal; "it will all brush off,"

"Oh, Charliel" she burst out, sob-bling, biding her face agath upon bis whitney shoulder; "how do you know?"—Somerville Journal.

"Is this a pay-as-yon-enter car?" asked the man on the rear platform, who was inclined to be sociable.
"Yes, sir," said the conductor: "and it's an enter-as-you-pay car. Muve along, sir. You're blocking the passage."—Chicago Tribune.

America's Biggest Man.

Calumet, Mich., claims to have the biggest man in the United States. He is Louis Mollanen and though but twenty-two years of age, he weights 419 pounds, but stands 8 feet 5 inches tall. Mr. Mollanen is back in Calumet after extensive tours with warions clauses. Mr. Mollanen is back in Calumet after extensive fours with various circuse, and Calumet gazes at him dumbstruck. Louis, is, indeed, quite a boy. He wears a No. 18 shoe and a No. 85 ha, and the cloth required for a suit for him would make two for an ordinary sized mun—even a really big sized man. "Hig Louis" has stopped growing full of late years, and while he is destined to get more rotund, he hard that no more inches will be added verically to his eight feet five. Mr. Mollanen will go out again next summer with a circus, as that is an esty and remunerative occupation for the big fellow.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

A Maria

Freddy's First Rescue.

Hon ibe Sen Bronght Him a Kfiten All fils Own.

G.E. Walst in May St. Nicholas.

Freedy May was big for his age, westing a seven-year suit on a sixyear-old body. But he thought he was jodler, much older than he was, and big-well, wasn't he almost big set hit father? At least he would be some day, and meanwhile he was growing!

The May family—father, mother and Freddy, six years old, going on reven-lived on a rock in the middle of the cosm, or at least, five miles from any other hand. There was a tail lightness on the rock, and at the base of this white tower was a tiny house with five rooms. This house was home, thef only home Freddy ever knew.

The lighting of the great lamp of the lightnose had always been a great attraction to Freddy. One day, when his father carried him up, up the winding stales and showed him how to leave was belief and how its may G.E. Walsh in May St. Nicholas.

when his father earlied that up, up the whatlung stafer and showed him how the lamp was lighted and how its rays apread far out over the toe-sing ocean, freedy felt that his little world was the most wooderful that any boy could in agine. Think of the hundred step-up the tall tower and the magnificent view from the top!

But as time added another year to Frieddy's age, his little mind soared to greater achievements. He was accus-tomed to atorms and rough weather. He knew that his father often went out in his little boat to help atrange people who drifted near the shouls. Sometimes he brought them back in his boat, half dead and so white! His mother then worked hard to give them arm clothing and hot things to drink

and est.

Freddy at first was content to watch
and help; then he wanted to do more.

He wanted to go with his father in the
lifeboat to pick up the shipwrecked

people.
"Some day, lad, when you get bigger," his father answered this request.

"come any, and, and you get the request.

After that Freddy asked every little while, "Am I big enough now to go with you in the boat, papa?"

"Not yet—not quite yet," had always been the response.

So Freddle had been forced to wait and grow. How he counted the days and looked at his figure in the glass to see if he was growing! When he first donned his seven-year suit he felt surely that he was almost big enough to help save ship wrecked people.

As chances would have it, his opportunity did come a few days after the important event. There had been a storm at sea, not a very heavy storm, but one which made the sea pretty rough off the choosis. The day after the storm, the sun came up bright and storm, the sun came up bright and warm. The sea was rolling in long

Not a mile away from the lighthouse something was drifting heavily, swinging slowly up and down with the waves. A quick glance through the telescope showed that it was a dismantled sloop, a small coasting vessel shandoned by its crew.

Bir, May quickly got his boat in the water, and was preparing to go to the derelict when Freddy's lips faltered:

"Paps, I am big enough to go!"
There was a smile on the lightkeeper's lips, and, after glancing up at the weather and down at the sea, lie suid:

"Yas, Freddy, you can go to-day, Not a mile away from the lighthouse

weather and down at the sea, lie said:
"Yes, Freddy, you can go to-day,
Jump in the stern."

Now there was no happier boy in all
the world than Fraddy May at that
moment. He lairly tumbled down the
steps and dropped snugly in the stern
of the lifeboat. His eyes were bright
and glowing. Wusn't he going to a
real wreck?

The row to the dismantled shoot was

The row to the dismantled sloop was not a long or rough one, and Mr. May pulled so lustily at his oars that they were alongside in so time. When they reached the sloop Freedry gazed at it in awe. Would there be half-drowned people aboard, and would he be strong enough to belp his father lift them in-ter the lifeboar? to the lifeboat?

"Now, boy, you stay quietly in the stern until I come back," cautioned his

father.

He tied the boat to the stern of the He tied the boat to the stern of the sloop and then unably climbed aboard. He was gone a long time, so long that Freddy got worried. What would he do if anything happened to his father? Could he row back to the lighthouse? What if another storm should come up and make the ocean very rough?

He was thinking of such dreadful things when Mr. May appeared above and shoulded:

and chouted:

"Nobody aboard, Freddy. She's been descried for a long time. We'll go back home now,"

Unck home now."

This approximate was not pleasing What a disapto our little mariner. What a disappaintment to go to a shipwreck and then find nobody, and not even go aboard the wreck!

"Hut, papa there might be some body in—iu—"

in-iu-

His father shook his head. "No, lad, I've been everywhere." Then, noticing the disappointment on the little face, he added: "But if

on the little face, he added: "But if you want to come aboard and look l'll let you." I forgot this was your first shipwreck. Here, now, hold fast to my hand and l'll pull you up." Freddy climbed up, with his father's assistance, almost as easily as a veteral sailor. He stood on the deck of the old abandoned sloop in a moment. One glance showed him the avail de-One glauce showed him the awful de olation of the wave-swept craft. Alset, spars, sail and rigging were tumbled about in a confused mass, and part of the cargo of lumber was shifted over to

"Be careful, little man and hold tight to my hand," his father cau-tioned. "I'll take you to the cabin, and show you what an abandoned boat looks like."

boat looks like."

Freddy seemed to come naturally into the use of his little sea legs. He did not lurch and roll with each tose of the boat, but walked steadily forward. When they came to the cabin, Mr. May threw open the door, and—

Suddenly both of them started. Something moved inside, and then there was a mild dry of some fright.

there was a mild cry of some fright-ened animal. Out of the darkness a bundle of white appeared. It came directly toward Freddy and mewed. It's a pumy cat, pape a white

Freddy took the frightened creature in his arms and stroked its soft fur. The kitten mewed and rubbed its nose in his face.

Do you suppose he belongs to some body, papa?" asked kreddy anxiously.
"It belongs to you, little man, if to
any one. You rescued him, and I
don't think anybedy will take it away
from you."

don't think anybedy will take it away from you."

All the way back to the lighthouse bome Freddy held the kitten in his arms, and stroked and patted its head. In his affection for the shipwrecked cat he even forgot to notice the waves or the condition of the weather. The one fact is impress his mind was that he had made his first rescue from a onlipwreck, and he would always keep the kitten for his own. He wanted a playmats—a kitten or a dog—and now the each had brought him one all for his own sets.

Boys' Smoking.

A Great English Scientist's View on the Matter-Tobacco la General.

istr E. Ray Laukester, in the London Tefe-

A purposal is before Parliament to prevent little boys from "Smoking" in public places. Little girts are, as the present stands, not to be interfered with. Perhaps that is because they, are not to have votes when they grow up, and so they may do as they like! Abart from the meethor are

Apart from the question cas to wether the smoking of tobacco is tujurious to the health or not, there are thony curious questions which arise from time to time as to the history and use of tubacco. I have no doubt that I rebildred the use of tobacco is inju-I rebildred the use of tobacco is Injuricals, and I am inclined to think that it is only tree from objection in the case of strong, healthy men, and that even they should avoid any excess, and arould only smoke after meals, and never late at aight. The strongest man, who can tolerate a casar or a pipe after breakfast, funch, and dinner, may easily get into a condition of norves? When even one eigerette acts as a poison and causes a slowing of the heart's action.

A corious mistake aimost universally made, is that of supposing that the

ly made, is that of supposing that the oily junce which forms in a pipe or at the end of a cigar is "ulcoline," the chief nerve poleon of tobacco. As a matter of fact this juice, though it contable injurious substances, contains little or no "neotine." Nicotine is a colories, volatile liquid, which is apported and carried along with the smoke; it is not deposited in the pipe or eiger and except in very small quantity and it is the what want by which ilty, and il is the chief agent by which tubacco acts on the pervous system, and through that on the heart—the agent whose effects are sought and en-joyed by the lover of tobacco. A sin-gle drop of pure ubculus will kill a dog. Nicotine has no aroma, and has noth-

gledrop, of pure neotine will kill a dog. Micotine has no snoma, and has nothing to do with the flavor of tobacco, which he due to very minute quantities of special volatile bodies similar to those which give a scent to hay.

Most people are acquainted with the three ways of "taking tobacco"—that of taking its smoke into the lungs, that of taking its smoke into the lungs, that of chewing the prepared leaf and that of smuffling up the powdered leaf into the nose, whence it ultimately passes to the stomach. A fourth modification of the sumfling and chewing methods exists in what is called the "sunff sick." According to the novelist, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the country women in Kentucky use a short suck, like a bruth, which they dip into a paperful of souff; they then rub the powder onto the gums. Sunffitsking has simost disappeared in "polite society" in this country within the past twenty years, but souffing and chewing are still largely magical by those twenty years, but southing and chew-ing are still largely practised by those whose occupation renders it impossi-ble or dangerous for them to carry a

whose occupation renders it impossible or dangerous for them to carry a lighted pipe or cigar, such as sallors and fishermen and workers in many kinds of factories and engine-rooms.

One of the most chrime questions in regard to the history of tobacco is that as to whether its use originated independently in Asia or was introduced there by Enropeaus. It is largely cultivated and used for smoking throughout the East from Terkey to Chins—including Persia and India on the way—and special varieties of tobacco, the Turkish, the Persian and the Mandia are well known and only produced in the East, whilst special forms of pipes such as the "hukah" or "hooka," the "hubble-bubble" and the small Chinese pipe are distinctively Oriental. Not only that, but the islanders of the Far East are inveterate smokers of tobacco, and some of them have peculiar methods of obtaining the smokers of tobacco, and some of them have peculiar methods of obtaining the smokers of tobacco, and some of them have peculiar methods of obtaining the smokers of tobacco, and some of them have peculiar methods of obtaining the smokers of tobacco, and some of them have peculiar methods of obtaining the smokers of tobacco, and presents the boxful of smoke to her husband. He inhales the smoke and hands the bamboo joint back to his gife for refilling The Asiatic peoples are great lovers of tobacco, and it is certain that in Java The Asiatic peoples are great lovers of tobacco, and it is certain that in Java they had tobacco as early as 1601, and in India in 1605. The hookah (a pipe with water jar attached, through which the emoke is drawn in bubbles) was seen and described by a European traveller in 1614. Should we not, therefore, suppose that in Asia they had tobacco and practised amoking before it was introduced from America into the west of Europe? It seems unlikely that Western nations should have given this luxury to the East when practically everything else of the kind has come from the East to Europe—the grape and while made from it, the orange, lemon, peach, fig. spices of all kinds, pepper, incente and optum. Yet, as I will show next week, it is certain that the Orientals got the habit certain that the Orientals got the habit of smoking tobacco from us and not we from them.

An Interesting Land.

and its Church Towers Are a Distinctive Feature of the Mexican View.

Lockwood de Forest's "Some Mexican Churches" in May Century.

There is no country better worth visit. ing than Mexico. It is very striking, in crossing the border from the United States, to note how completely everything changes. Herethere hardly seems states, to note now completely everything changes. Here there hardly seems anything man has constructed which harmonizes with its surroundings; there everything seems to be entirely a part of the country. It is more foreign than Europe is now, and constantly reminds one of the East. Riding in some of the little-traveled districts, I could hardly believe that I was not in India. The dust in the froat, the thorn serub on both sides, with that paugent smell of the blossoma, all reminded me of the country about Ahmedabad. The plateau in winter, the dry season, is very much like the desert—long stretches of country, with purple mountains in the distance, without a tree in night except where there is a lown, or where it is a few trees have been planted. Often few trees have been planted. Offer the horizon is so distant that the mounthe horizon is so distant that the mountains melt into the sky, and perhaps one catches a glimpse of the snow on one of the volcanoss. The color is that of its own Mexican opal—greens, blues and reds.

and reds.

Everywhere the distinctive features are the church towers and tiled domes rising above the towns. The exteriors of these churches are always picturesque and interesting; but the interiors are usually disappointing, for they have suffered much during many revolutions, and perhaps even more from secoeless removations. There are a few still distouched, where ones, entirely covered with richly carved wood heavily gilded. Gold was used thickly ity gilded. Gold was used thickly everywhere, till the carving looked like solid metal. I have seen much gold is churches, but none to ugusi that in

San Baratan Ba

Booming Afghanistan.

As Effect of the Angle-Russian Convention. [Correspondence of the London Morping Post.]

(1967年) [1975] [1985] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987] [1987]

Post.1

One of the immediate effects of the Angio-Russian Convention is likely to be the stimulation of that spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise that has been manifesting itself for the last year or two in Afghanistan. The amir is essentially progressive in his views and aspirations, and has consistently evanced a desice since he ascended the turane to bring, acout the commercial development of his bountry. At the present day Afghanistan is to all intents and purposes a non-manufacturing had purposes a non-manufacturing country, being content to export its raw products through the modulatin passes to India, Baluchistan and Purkestan, and to purchase in return such manufactures as suffice for the meagre requirements of its population. The insoufactures as suffice for the meagre requirements of its population. The principal exports of Alghanistan to India are horses and cattle, grain and other agricultural products, and hides and sking, white smaller quantities of other staples, such as silk and wool, are also exported. The lamports into the country are, as has been said, almost entirely manufactured articles, soften refers counts also in deannot curriery manufacture articles, cotton piece goods being also in demand, though a steadily growing trade in augar and tea is now being built up between India and Afghaulstan.

between India and Afghaulstan.
Recognizing that to bring his country to that pitch of commercial and industrial prosperity that he could desire will be a task of considerable magnitude and will take many years to accomplish, the amir is setting to work. In characteristically coergetic fashion, The creation of new and good roads in those parts of Afghaulsian where these in mix axist and the linutorement of do not exist and the improvement of the great unitral trade routes in a work that demands instant attention, since with the great trade routes considerawint the great trace routes considera-bly improved an expansion of both imports and exports between Afghan-latan and its neighboring States would take place automatically. The two great routes between Afghanistan and great, routes now were regularisan and the Boing Pass, respectively, to Kubul and Kandahar. The former, by reason of its shorter route between Judia and the Afghau capital, is more in favor, and realising this, the amir proposes at first to concentrate his attention upon the improvement of this road.

While visiting India at the beginning of this year the amir made arrangements with a firm of engineers in Calcutta to manufacture and erect a Calcutta to manufacture and erect a modern suspension bridge over the Kabul River at Jelalabad to take the place of the primitive bridge of boats that has existed here for many generatious and which is washed away at periodic lutervals by the sudden flooding of the tiver. This bridge is now in course of construction, and when finished will be the first link in bringing Kabul into comparatively easy communication with the Indian railway system at Peshawur. According to reports recently at hand, the amir will shortly open negotiations with the Indian Government for the despatch of a party of qualified surveyors to examine party of qualifled surveyors to examine party of qualities surveyors to examine the whole of the road between the frontier at Kabul, and to advise him what works will be necessary to create a really first-class road all the way. The other trade route from Kandahar to Quetta and through the Bolan Pass is the much more difficult of the two, and a vast amount of work would be necessary both in Afghanistan and Baluchistan before a really good road could be created here, and even then the climatic conditions would prevent the climatic conditions would prevent it from being employed for a considerable period each year. Under these circumstances no work is likely to be undertaken here for some time to come. Another direction in which Afghanistan is advancing commercially is the gradual substitution of wheeled transport for pack animals. A few years ago outside Kabul and Kandahar and their lumediate neighborhoods wheeled ago outside Kabul and Kandahar and their immediate neighborhoods wheeled vehicles were things shower entrely unknown in the country, and the whole of the import and export trade was carried on by means of camels, mules and the bardy little Afghan ponies. Now, however, the amir is educating his subjects to the employment of wheeled transport, and with the extension and immovement of the roads. tension and improvement of the roads in the country this form of transport is likely to develop very rapidly in the near future.

It is the ambition of the amir that It is the ambilion of the amir that Afghanistan should become a manu-facturing country and that many of the articles now imported should be produced within the country. The commercial resources of Afghanistan are only imperfectly understood at the present time, but with a view to further information being obtained on this aright and properties. this audiest and suggestions being made for the latroduction of new ludustries the amir has lately invited many experts in one direction or another to state his consumer from fault. other to visit his country from India and elsewhere in order to assist him with their advice. Several of these invitatious have already been accepted, and the result of them, is even plainly to be seen. A short time a o a brick-making plant was sent up to Kabul and laid down mar the capital, where a belt of excellent clay had been located, and bricks of very good quality are now being manufactured. For the time being the whole of the output of this factory is being monopolized for the construction of the handsome new the construction of the handsome new palace that the amir is erecting for times! on the outskirts of Kabul, but when this work is finished the bricks will be available for general use in and around the capital, so that a notable improvement in the appearance of Kabul may be expected to take place during the next few years.

during the next rew years.

A needed sulbority on tanning and leather dressing is on his way to Kabul to advise the annir how far it might be possible to dress a proportion of the very large number of hides and aklus that are annually carried into Iudia, many of them to return subsequently in a manufactured condition. Here and there in Afghanistan there is a rude form of tanning carried out today by the natives, and it is generally be-lieved that with the introduction of modern methods and machinery a very profitable industry might easily apring up. Incidentally it may be added that experience has shown that under prop-er training and supervision the Afghans, especially in the neighbor-hood of Kabul, make excellent work-

need.

Instigated by the activity and the progressive spirit of the amir, a new condition of affairs is gradually springing up in Afghanistan. The aloth of condition of affairs is gradually apring-ing up in Afghanistan. The sloth of centuries is being quickly shaken off, and the next decade or so is likely to behold some surprise development in this part of the world. There can be no doubt, either, that the development has been brought nonrecably margin. has been brought oppreciably nearer by the better understanding that has just been brought about between the two Great Powers to whose inherest it is that Afgrantan about not only maintain its integrity and independence, but that its sommerce and industries should continue to advance.

Forests Should be Preserved.

"Froods and forest fires do damage annually in New Engrand, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the southern states amounting to hundreds of millions of doltars. This loss is directly traceable to the enormous denidation of the forests on the mountain sides." The speaker was Mr. Charles S. DeForest, and the occasion was a meeting of the New Haven chamber of commerce as New Haven chamber of commerce a

New Haven chamber of commerce a few nights ago, Strong resolutions were adopted calling for government action without delay to check the ruin of the Appalachians, "If you can study the facts," said Mr. De Forest, "and not be profoundly strouged, you must be the champion steeders of the world. These facts must be negated and renerated until they become a nont of our national conandst be iterated and reference until they become a part of our national consciousness. Both state and federal governments must grapple with this vast problem." The process by which devastation is made complete was graphically sketched. "Take, for example," and the speaker, "what happens in New England on the slopes of the White mountains. Here tree cuting goes on up to a height of 3000 or 4000 feet. While the lumberman leaves etsuding such trees as are not fitted for his purposes, the pulp makes aweeps even the saplings clear. He is not looking for a succession of crops, but ruthlesely cuts off the hemicks, which he cannot use, in order to get at the trees be does need. Then these great bemicks all in the same was the moules all entring upon the great bemlocks lie rotting upon the

ground," After the forest is gone this is what After the forest is gone this is, what happens: The humus or noil dries up, loses its fibrous life, and by eroslou is rapidly washed down into the rivers, where it is deposited to the detriment of navigation, necessitating millions of government money each year for dredging. The heavier forest debris which is not removed dries and and bedredging. The heavier forest debris which is not removed dries up and between a langled mass of timber that takes fire when the hunter's or the woodman's match falls into it. In some cases lightning strikes it. The fires beginning in this debris spread to the forests that are left and every year do incalculable damage.

A Chivalrous Judge,

J. Thomas Heffin, a distinguished member of the Alabama delegation in Congress, maintains that his state is the most chivalrous in the country. "Nowhers," he recently remarked, "is this more to be observed than in those least chivalrous of places, the courts of law. Not long ago our of our best known judges, famed for his severity and he uncompromising loyalty to the traditions of procedure, bad to try a case in which one of the witnesses happened to be an actress of no small popularity in the South. It chanced that the nature of her evidence was such that the nature of her evidence was such that the usual question about her such that the usual question about her age was not likely to be omitted; so when she came to the stand his honor told the court clerk to suspend action for a moment; then, turning to the actress, he demanded:

actress, he demanded:
"'Madam, how old are you?"
"'Twenty-six,' teplied the witness,
who is 30 if sha is a day.
"Very well,' said the judge politely,
'I saked you that question because, if
I hadn't it would surely have been
asked you when the attorney for the
defense, cross-avanined, you. And defense cross-examined you. And, now that you have toid us your age, do you swear to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth?"—Saturday Evening Post.

The Real Article.

Just why Dr. Wiley, the government's pure food expert, should have exted to take chances with restaurant food is not known. Not long ago he walked into a Washington cafe and took a seat. He evidently knew just what he wanted, for, waving aside the bill of fare the bowing waiter madiered, he said;

proflered, he said:
"Bring me a chicken pie-those little individual pies."

A few minutes later it was eet before him, brown and hot, and with a
suite of anticipation he broke the
crost, to find, just beneath, a threeinch feather.

"Take this away!" he commanded.

"What does it mean, snywsy; tell me

The waiter was evidently a man

The waiter was evidently a man of resource, for he immediately leaned over and said in a confidential voice:

"Why, Ah'll tell yo," sah. It's dis way. Yo'know dat Dr. Wiley been rasin' such er how! 'bout food not bein' what hit was claimed to be, de cook des put one chicken fedder in each one of dem pies to snow ter folks dat day's recedin' de genwine article, sah!"—Success Magazine,

"Is this fint thoroughly un-to-di asked the prospected tensut.

"Yes, ma'sun," replied the landlord, "Even to a pay-as-you-enter arrangement-"—Detroit Free Press.

For Over Sixty Years

For Over Sixty Years.

Mes.Wisslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of molliers for their children with testining. If ultambed at night and proken of your rest by a sick child sufering sudderlying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and gara bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It caros Distribus, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, ourse Wind Colle, softens the Guns, reduces Indammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the laste and last the prescription of one of the oldest and best femals physicians and arrased in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by sail drugglests throughout the World. Beaure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Custanteed under the World. Beaure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." Quaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act, June 19th, 1966. Serist number 1988.

The finest curs in the world for a bad temper is a hearty laugh.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. They are not only a positive cure, but a sure prevently a faken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills ard directly on the liver and bile, and in this way remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purpe. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

The cheerful person is the best worker.

They make est feel as though life was worth iving. Take one of Carter's f.little liver 'lits after esting; it will relieve dyapopela, id digastion, give tone and vigor to the ays-

Add to your perfection one redeeming

More coost of tick bandache, billousness, con-nilpation, can be cured in less time, with less medicine, and for less money, by using Car-ter's Little Liver Pills, then by any other means.

Beek not your heart's desire, lest you should gain it.

If you are nervous as symposic try Carter's Lit-tic Norve Pills. Dyspapsia makes you ner-rous, and nervousness makes you dyspep-it; either one readers you miserable, and those little pills cure both.

on the Cart Hitchies

Women's Dep't.

Of Interest to Women.

Madam Schumann-Heigk bas taken out her final naturalization papers and thus becomes an American citizen. Continenting on this the Chicago In-

ter-Ocean says:
"Eventually she may settle 'in Col-"Eventuary see any series on con-orado or his some other State, where her American othership will be of more political value to her than in these Etates which, have not as yet done their full duty by American

"If it took the Federation of Wom-en's Units as long to elect a president as it took the Kentucky Legislature to elect a United States Senator, the club women would deserve all the mean things that the newspapers have said about them for the last half century," says Eliza Calvert Hall, author of Aunt Jane of Kentucky. Jane of Kentucky.

The New York newspapers have been saying that the Headquarters recently opened by a local weman suffrage association in that city are the first permapent headquarters ever established by the woman suffragists in this country. This is a mistake, for the National Woman Buffrage Association has had Headquarters since 1890, first in Washington, then in Philadelphia, then in New York, and now in Warren, Ohio, where the Association occupies an entire wing of the ground ficer of the Trumbuli County Court House.

President Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, who is now in Berminda, is quoted as eaying in reply to a request for his opinion on the woman suffrage question, that "Women may have to fight against adverse circumstances in some parts of the world, but in America at least they are almost too much protected," Think of that, from the head of a great University! Does he not know that 5,000,000 women in this country of ours are working outside the homes, and that in many of the industries in which they are engaged the average rate of wages is considerably less than the average cost of living? If this be a protection, then Indeed the women of America are suffering from "too much" of it.

Leading Periodicals For Woman Suffrage.

The North American Review, the publications of the Harper Brothers and Callier's Weekly have all "lined up," in favor of extending the suffrage to women; and now comes the Saturday Evening Post with the following pertinent editorial, under the heading: THE PLEA OF THE CLINGING VINE

We are well disposed toward female suffrage, perhaps not so much for the sake of the thing itself as because of the heavy arguments that are brought agalusi it.

Man is not a sturdy oak. He is a scrub, insecurely rooted in sandy soil, somewhat worm-eaten, in peril from every high wind. Nor is woman a chinging vine except those who are also conging vine except those who are also blockheads. Home is not the woman's sole and proper sphere. One female in seven, of all ages, at the last census, was engaged in a galand occupation. There were twenty-four million females above the age of twenty, and five and a quarter million were earning a fivelihood—or trying to.

Here, if woman's business is to cling, Here, it women's business is to ching, to a problem to reforesting, more startling and vital than any yet propounded by Mr. Pinchot. Where are the oaks for these vines? It is a fair assumption that they have failed as chingers only as a corresponding male hear failed as a chinger. has failed as a cinigee.

The political and economic organiza-tion under which five million women work for a living is exclusively a male creation. It seems to be reasonable that, in proportion as women have to make a livelihood, they are entitled to have a say about the general condi-tions under which livelihoods are made.

We are impervious to any fear that we are impervious to any fear that victing would coarsen women and rob them of that virgin deleacy which is their chief charm. Many, many thousands of them we pack dally in street-cars, subways and elevated trains, where they are bumped, trampled and squeezed by strange men. the hundred thousand they in stores, offices and mills where their experiences must be at least as sophisticating as any that would come to them from walking to a polling place once a

It is undoubtedly true that the great majority of women do not wish to vote; but they wouldn't have to.

Schiaparelli's Discoveries.

From Prof. Lowell's "The Canals and Oases of Mare" In the May Century.

Thirty years ago what were taken for the continents of Mary seemed, as one would expect continents seen at such a distance to appear, virtually featureless, In 1877, however, a remarkable observer made a still more remarkable discovery, for in that year Shaparelli, in seeming these continents abstract, in scanning these confinents, chanced up on long, narrow markings in them which havesines become famous as the cause of Mare. Surprising as they seemed when first imperfectly made seemed when first imperfectly made out, they have grown only more wonderful with study. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that they are the most astonishing objects to be viewed in the beavers. There are cetestial sights more dazvilur, spectacles that inspire more awe, but to the thoughtful observer who is privileged to see them well there is nothing in the ake so profoundly impressive as see them well there is nothing in the sky so profoundly impressive as these causis of Mars. Little goesemer filaments only, colwebbing the face of the Martian disk, but threads to draw one's mind after them across the mil-lions of miles of intervening void.

Mr. Subbe (after engaging cook)— There's one other thing I suppose you should know, Mass Flangigan; my wife is a chronic invalid, confined to

which is the country of the country of the country of the chronic kickers that are confined the kitchen, bagobs!—Puck.

The man who sight for the bygone day When a barefoot boy he rau, Is the same old boy who used to say:
"Gee, I wish I was a man?"
—Chicage News.

The Dying Soldier.

The son was sinking in the west. And shoke with dazzing ray. Through the branches of the torest, Where a wounded soluter lay. Sents the shades of the painetto, Neuth the soluter nearly sky, Far away from his New England home, They laid him down to die.

The soldiers gathered round him,
Ills contrades of the fight;
The tears roifed down their manny chocks
As they bade their friend, "Goodnight,"
One loved comrade and companion
Was kneeling by his side,
Trying to stanch the fife's blood flow,
Alas, in vain he tried.

His heart was filled with anguish When he found it was in valo. And upon his loved companion. The tears ran down the rath, "harry," should use dying solder, "hiarry, weep nu more for me, I am crossing theoars river, Beyond where all is free."

"Guther round me comrades, listen:
There is something I would say,
There's ustory I would tell you,
Ere my spirit pass away.
Faraway in my New England home,
Witness the Fine Tree state,
There is one that for my coming
With a suddened heart will walt.

I've no father, he lies steeping Honeath the dark blue seat I've no brother, I've no kindred There was only Netl and me. I've no mother, the lies steeping Beneath the cold grave soil It is many, many wears years Since her spirit went to God.

A fair young giri, my sister,
My darling and my pride;
She a been my sit from boylood,
i had none size beside
i have loved bur as a brother
And with a father's care
I have treat from pain and sorrow
Her gentle heart to spare. When our country was in danger And called for volunteers,
She threw her arms around me
And bursting into lears
Whispered, 'do, my darling brother,
Drive invaders from our store;
Though my leart it needs your presence,
Yes your country needs you more.

Oh, my heart seems almost breaking, But I will not bid you stay But here in this oil bomestead I will wait you day by day. Now my contrades, it am dying, Aud the'er shall see her more, yainly shell wait my coming, At the little cuttage door.

Gather round mis, countailes, listen libro my dying prayer,
Who will be a brother to her.
Shield her with a father's care?
Then the wolders spoke together,
Little one voice if seemed to fail,

A smile of radiant brightness,

A smile of radiant trightness,
A halo o'er him she shuddor,
One quick convolisive shuddor,
And the soldier boy was dead,
With his knapsuck for his pillow,
And his fille on his breast,
Furnassy from his Now England home
They faid him down to rest.

The Crown of New England.

O grand eternal mountains
Whose rack-crowned summits rise,
High upward in the name
To neet the bending sides,
Against the done of neaven
We mark thy rosged form,
Bright with the smiling sunshine,
Orangry with the storm.

Thou seems to guard the entrance That lets in light of day, And on the brow the morning, First sheds its golden my, And when its course is ended, linck, from the similes of west, The ling fining sating sunbeams, Return on thee lo rest.

They flood thy sides with crimson. And gold could dark retreat, They linger on the form. That rise mound thy feet. And plant the clouds with splendor, That fold on rold artise, And write on foldarise, And write on every feature, The language of the skies.

Thy face access over changing,
Assessions come and go,
They clothe by sides with verdure,
They wreathe thy facal with anow,
Each brings to thee some tribute
Some beauty of its own,
Which seems at fit advaning
For three and thing alone.

The sparkling genus of winter, Bright sundner's varied bues, The mists of goid and amber. That autumn light subdues, Paus over the like the smallows, That on the landscape fle When the late dricking donds. Float through the moon-day skies.

From out thy grantic boulders ded carved the face of man, Each grand and mussive feature, Shows orth the Maker's hand, And on thy citif's o'er-panging, He placed this work divine; A silent pouce proclaiming, A silent pause proclaiming,
The rocks and bills are minel

Youth, with strength and heauty, Grown groy, as time rolls on, Info's awestest pleasures tarry A moment, then are gone, But thou, in night end grandeur From thy tower on high Unchanging and unwearled Shall watch when nations die,

The sun shall hang above thee, Clouds stamber at thy feet. The storm and tempest sweep thee, And seasons of repeat, Unmoved by cloud oranneline Uninoved by cloud or some Uninoved by cloud or some Uninhalful of decay; Firm thy rock-ribbed form shall stand. The thoic staff past carry, The Whitemonutains.

Ella Hibbard Atkinson

Saving The Big Trees.

(From the Pittsburg Dispatch)

Agitation is made on behalf of a bill in Congress to establish a national forest and park of the sequois groves of Calaveras county, which include the greatest and simout the sole remaining examples of the fameus big trees. There is little doubt that these trees abould be preserved. In addition to should be preserved. In addition to the general uses and value of forestry, this case includes the preservation of wonderful specimens of tree growth which have required thousands of years to produce, and which it is im-possible to replace if the forest-destroy-ing lumberman is allowed to work his

will on their. We confess to a feeling that it was both the duty and the interest of the state of California to preserve these re-markable forests. But since the ruling powers of that state have proved insec-able to the need, the resort has been made to Cougress. The precedent of the Yellowstone and Yosemite parks can certainly be followed with regard to the ecquois groves. But the delay which allowed the depreciation of the Yosemite before Congress took action should be a warning against ignoring this subject until all the great sequolas are converted into lumber.

"Some people say the earth will be consumed in flames!"

"Yes," answered the languid man,
"Others that it will become a con-

gealed mass."
"I have heard that too. But I am

not trying to settle posterity's prob-lems. Let the coal trust and the ice trust fight it out belweem 'em!"— Washington Star.

The line for them being beingt

Historical and Genealogical.

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Direct all communications to

Miss E. M. Till LEY,

New port Historical Hooms,

New port Historical Hooms,

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

NOTES.

VARS FAMILY IN AMERICA.

VARS FAMILY IN AMERICA.

Naucy (5) Vars, daughter of Isaac (4) and Elizabeth born Westerly March 17th, 1765 abe married Nathau Maxson son of Matthew and Martha Potter. Maxson he was born in Hopkinton, Dec. 9th, 1758, they were married December 4th, 1788, they were married December 4th, 1788, had 7 children and moved to New York in 1801—1 think to Berlin, N. Y. cannot find them.

Barah (5) Vare daughter of Isaac (4) and Elizabeth was born March 25th, 1768, she married Peleg Sandere in Westerly June 20, 1784. Six of their children were born in Westerly the family moved to Berlin, N. Y. in 1766 where they has six other children born. In 1811 they moved to Sweeden Monros Co. benght a farm of 300 acres. They were a very fine family and their descendants became quite unmerous and have settled in many states even to California and beyond. Many bright mon and women are to be found amongst the decendents in various parts of our cuentry. Many who sdorn the professions.

Benj. (6) Vars, even of Thomas (5) was born in Berlin, N. Y. 1790. He married Olive Walker in 1816 and had aons and 2 daughters and were a very intelligent family.

8 sons and 2 daughters and were a very intelligent family. Nathan (7) bern 1816 settled in New

mielligent family.

Nathan (7) born 1816 settled in New Jerrey was unarried twice, had two sons, was an accomplished Civil Euglineer, was Descan of the Seven Day Baptlel Church of Plainfield.

Thomas, (7) born Berhu, 1524. He murded Heren M. Hall in 1848. In 1854 they moved to West Hollock, 111, bought a line farm on which they settled and prospered, raised a family and became a quite prominent man in the County.

Billings (6) Vare, son of Joseph (5) born in Berlin N. Y. 1791 married Parthine Fuller in 1816, had 4 children, she died in 1823 Age 30 yrs. In 1824 Billings Vars went to Calborn, Canada, In Oct. 1825 he married Catharine Stickles of Intches Co. N. Y., and settled in Calborn, Canada, in Oct. 1826 he married Catharine Stickles of Intches Co. N. Y., and settled in Calborn, Canada, where they raised a family of six children thus establishing the Vare name in Canada, built up a prosperous business, the children became intelligent enterprising men and women.

Isaac Vars (5), son of Osaac (4) & Waity Gardner born at the Homestead 1788, married Hannah Saunders daughter of Capt. Arould Saunders in 1811 by this marriage making another line of the Vars and Saunders families—to them were born six sons and flys daughters, all living to men and women-hood, who married and raised some children; had not this Isaac Vars (5), raised any family the name would have become extinct at the old Vars

some children; had not this Isaac Vare (6), raised any family the name would have become extinct at the old Vare home and all western Rhode Island with his death to ISTO. Credit is due the sone for perpetuating the name and memory of a worthy family and especially to the youngest Son Nelson (6) B. Vare who was born May 6th, 1831. He married 1856 Lucy Ann West, they have one son and one daughter living, he has devoted over 26 years to the exhaustless task of studying and writing family history. He has a most complete history of the Vare family in America from the first one that came heredown to the present.

one that came here down tent.

He also has the best history of the Saunders family ever written he has spent many years in its preparation, has spared no nafus, time or expense. The many connecting links in the chain of the two names maked it very interesting to him and mere especially as his own noble mother was a Saunders so he feels he can justly claim both as his own. as his own.
The Vare family of Westerly, R. I.

нишев

Larklu Dodge Sannders Burdick Uradner Macombar Sheldon Maxson Peckham Kenyon Davis

Renyon
Davis

down to, and including the fifth generation by marriage.

The other sons of Isaac (5) were Major John Vars (6), born Keb. 22, 1813—a fine specimen of a gentleman. He was many years in the mercantile business in New York City. He died in Westerly, R. I., sged 75 years. He was married twice and left one daughter and four grandsons.

Charles Vars (6), born June 5, 1814, was Station Agent at Niantick, R. 1., 40 years and Post Master many years. He was married three times and left six sons and two daughters.

See Var's History Books 1 & 2.
Capt. Geo. W. Vars (6) followed the sea many years. He left a family of four sons and one daughter. The four sons all became sea captallis.

Alfred G. Vars (6) 4th son of Isaac (5), has a family at Niantic, R. I.—one son living and two daughters. He has been a business man for more than lifty years.

Capt. Edwin C. Vars (6), 5th son, at the old Homestead, has one son and two daughters.

There are two daughters of Isaac (5) living in Westerly, R. I., Mrs. Charlotte S. Chester and Mrs. Frances V. Aldrich.

(76 be continued.)

(To be continued.) . QUERIES.

6369. POTTER: ROHINSON—Of what family was Stephen Potter who in 1772 married Ablgall Robinson, daughter of Christopher and Rhubasana (Champlin) Robinson. Stephen Potter died 1798, aged 43 years. Mrs. Potter died 1803, aged 49 years.—E. P.

thing known of Dr. Edward Holeman thing known of Dr. Edward Holeman whose wife was Mary Jame Carr. They belonged to the Newport Carr family. She was born in Brownville, Pa., before 1817. Dr. Rholman with his family, settled if Equality, III. They had one dangiter, Louist. Any information of thir family will be glutly received.—I. H. P.

6361. Chandall.—Can any one give me the date of 65th of Jeremiah Crandall, who married Priscilla, daughter of John and Ann (Gorton) Warner of Rhode Island? He died August, 1718. His widow married Abraham Lockwood, and died Feb. 24, 1750.—C.

6362. GRIFFIN—Where can I obtain the address of Etta Griffin, whose maiden name was Howe? She was born in Newport, N. H., and married E. C. Griffin, April, 1878, in Marlow, N. H.—C.

6363. MIDDLETON—Thomas Middleton, of Mt. Holly, N. J., married Hannah Carr. She died Jan. 23, 1870. They had two children, Samuel and John. Who were the parents of Thomas Middleton?—G. H. P.

Block Island.

Block Island.

Mr. Samuel D. Mott died at his residence in this town on April 12 after a considerable ithers. He was born Nov. 16, 1841, in the same house in which his father and grandfather were born and passed their lives, and he had always made that his home.

Mr. Mott was one of the leading citizens of the town, taking a deep interest in municipal afairs and was nuiversally esteemed for his upright, sterling character. He became a member of the First Baptist Church in 1866, and he was one of the most active in the erection of the Baptist Chapel at the Old Harbor. He was one of the steamboat wharf at the New Harbor, and had done much to develop that part of the Island. His business consisted of the management of a small farm, and he had also been proprietor of the Lake Shore Dinling Hall since 1896. He was very proud of his farm and appendicy.

He was an honest, apright, harden

poultry.

He was an honest, apright, hardworking citizen, à friend to all in trouble. He made it a rule of his life never to meddie in others? attairs, and never to borrow, although he was a cheerfut lender of anything that he

had.

On June 9, 1372, he married Ediza C.

Mott, who survives him. He also
leaves one son, Mr. Alton H. Mott of
Block Island, and a boother, Mr. Edward Mott of Auburn, R. I.

Funeral services were held at his late
residence on April 15th, and were attended by the-greater part of the people of Block Island. The services were
conducted by Rev. H. A. Roberts, D.
D., assisted by Rev. Winfred A. ArLotd. wold.

Election of Officers.

St. George's,

Sculor Warden-Peter King. Junior Warden-William S. Slocam, Assistant Junior Warden-John H. Mus-ard.

Junior Warden-William S. Siccean.
Assistant Junior Warden-John H. Mustard.
Vestrymen-John H. Taylor, Elmer E. Leonard, Slewart Hitchie, James T. Wright, Willis G. Goodnie, Laurence H. Godboid, William Fitzbugh Williebnuse, David C. Carsar, Fried W. H. Kalor, Robert Miller.
Secretary-William S. Slocum.
Treasmer-Piete King.
Anditor-William S. Slocum.
Delegates to Diocessa Convention-Pieter King, William S. Slocum.
Delegates to Diocessa Convention-Pieter King, William S. Slocum.
John S. Slocum.
Delegates to Diocessa Convention-Pieter King, William S. Micoum, John H. Mustard, William S. Frei W. H. Kidor, David C. Gaessa.
Delegates
Providence Convocation-James T. Wright, Pred W. H. Kidor, Elmer E. Leonard, Robert Miler.
Substitutes-William McMartie, Frank Kerr, Leroy Hazard Edward Thuyer.

Zabriskie Memorial.

Zabriskie Memorial.

Zabriskie memorial.

Seulor Warden—John C. Weaver.
Juntor Warden—Hannitton Fish Webster.
Secretary—Augustus II. Swan.
Trensurer—Jollas hurdles.
Vestrymen—James, T. Hathaway, Lars
Lursen, Augustus H. Swan, Daniel U.
Roone, Jacob Anderson, Jolius Hardlek,
John T. Delano, Jr.
Delegates to Diocesan Convention—Augustus H. Swan, Jars Larsen, Hardlich
Fish Webster, James T. Hathaway.
Substitutes to Diocesan Convention—Intius Burdlek, Jacob Anderson, John C.
Wenvor, John T. Delano, Jr.
Delegates to Providence Convocation—Augustus H. Swan, Hamilton Fish Webster,
Lurs Larsen, James T. Hathaway.
Substitutes—Julius Burdlek, Jacob Anderson, John C. Weever, Daniel U. Boone.

Irlaity.

Trigity.

Senior Warden-George Gordon King.
Junior Warden-Thomas G. Brown.
Vestrymen-Robert C. Cottrell, William J.
Cozzens, Jereminh L. Greece, William D.
Suyer, James A. Swan, Chreece A. Carr,
Hethert Bilss.
Secretary and Treesurer. William J. Cozzens cretary and Treasurer-William J. Coz-

Herbert Bliss,
Secretary and Treasurer-William J. Cozzens.
Secretary and Treasurer-William J. Cozzens.
Deligates to Diocesan Convention-George
Gordon King, Clarence A. Corr, William B.
Watcott, Thomas G. Brown, William S.
Sherman.
Substitutes to Diocesan Convention-William II. Coffyn, William D. Siyer, Herbert
Bliss, Stephen B. Lance, William Blinis,
Delegates to Providence Convocation-Edward Griffilth, William G. Schwarz, George
F. Rounds, Asa B. Kennan, George Gordon
Klug.
Substitutes to Providence ConvocationRobert C. Cottrett, Herbert Bliss, Henry D.
DeBlots, H. W. Clarke, Seth Doblots,
Adulting Committee-David M. Coggeshall,
J. Powell Cozzens, George F. Rounds.
Sexton-William G. Schwarz.

Emmanuel.

Emmandel.

Senior Warden-John M. Taytor
Junior Warden-John M. McMahon.
Vestrymen-Robort H. McIntosh, George
Logan, Joseph Fearson, John Mahan,
P. Hann, Joseph Fearson, John Mahan,
P. Hokhun, Joseph Jarinel Haker, Thomas
P. Fockhun, Dudley E. Completi, William
H. Carkis, P. P. Stewart Hale.
Secretary-George R. Logan,
Trackurer-John M. Taylor.
Assistant Treasurer-Robort H. McIntosh,
Andhors-William H. Clarke, Frank S.
Hule.

Hate.

Delegates to Diocesan Convention—John M. Taylor, Darius Baker, William II. Glarke, M. Taylor, Darius Baker, William III. Glarke, Photnas P. Pecklama, George W. Barlow, Substitutes to Diocesan Convention—Frank Styton, Robert II. McLintosh, John Mubongali, Androw K. McMahon, John Power, John M. Taylor, Andrew K. McMahon, John M. Taylor, Andrew K. McMahon, John M. Taylor, Andrew K. McMahon, J. Taylor, Laker, Everell I. Gorton, William J. Taylor, Laker, Everell I. Gorton, William

ictias G. Lance, Francis Taylor.
Taylor.
Stieuliutes to Providence Convocation—
P. Siewart Hale, John Hodgson, Francis
Sisson, John McDongull, Francis U. Wilur. Organist and Cholemanter-Henry Stunet Hendy. Sexton-Clifford Carter.

Husband (meekly)—There's one consolation for us in having my wages reduced, even in the shapping season. Wife (enappily)—What's that? Husband—I can be said up sick without losing so much money,-Judge,

"So, women, you treasure another man's photograph?"
"Don't be foolish, Henry, This is a portrait of yourself when you had hair."—Washington Herald.

"And you call yourself honest?

"Sir, I keep the commandments,"
"That must be because you've got an idea that they belong to somebody else,"—Creveland leader.

The growth of public spirit in China otter died 1803, aged 49 years.—E. P. fa syldenced by the great number of newspapers which, have spring up since the close of the war with Japan.

AT CABRERA'S ORDERS

Eighteen Ringleaders In Conspiracy Against Him Executed

MORE TO SHARE SAME FATE

Men Implicated in Plot to Assassinate President a Year Ago Will Have Lives Snuffed Out-Revolution is Threatened in Guatemala

President Cabrera of Guntemala, against whose life an attempt was made by students last Monday, received the representatives of the various powers at Guatemala City on Thursday and made a lengthy statement to them that he had unearthed an extensive conspiracy against blue, which led up to his attempted assassination. to his attempted assassination.

He declared that eighteen of the leaders had been shot to death by his or-ders and that the death penalty would be meted out to others already in the hands of the inilitary. Among these are the men who were imprisoned a year ago, having been implicated in a plot to assassinate the president. They were sentenced to death soon after their their apress. ter their arrest, but the sentence was not carried out. Cabrera said that be had proofs that a mujority of these prisoners were involved in the new attempt against his life and that they

would be executed without delay.

The president has issued a proclamation stating he is confident that the people are with him and that he will preserve order with a strong hand. Al-though there is a surface tranquility in Guatemala City, conditions are serious. The military is in control of the city and a partial suspension of bust-ness has resulted. The revolutionary feeling is strong in many quarters, and there are these who will not hesttate to go to any length or face any danger in their efforts to make way with the president. Cabrera, for this' reason, has not been seen but twice or thrice in public within the last three mouths.

An attempt was made to assassinate President Cabrera tast April and arrests to the number of about 150 of those said to be implicated in the plot were made. Several of the arch-con-spirators committed swickle and nineteen of the others were sentenced by court martial to death. The latter included two Mexicans, one Spaniard, two Italians and one Belgian. The representatives of the powers inter-fered as to the death sentence, sending an energetic protest against such sum-mary punishment to Cubrera.

Later a large number of minor of-fenders were pardoned and released from prison and, although the supreme court of Guatemala confirmed the death penalty on all those sentenced for the attempt on Cabrera's life, the sentence was not carried out.

Dispatches from Guatemala City Inst July said that probably all of the alleged conspirators would be released shortly, but apparently not all of them were released.

"Papa, when will the world come to an end?"
"Probably, my boy, some Sunday morning when I can sleep as long as I want to and have left orders not to be called."—Lafe.

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 22nd, 1903.

Estate of Mary T. Austla.

AMORY AUSTIN, Guardian of this person and estate of Mary T. Austin of fill age, of said Newport, presents his 18th annual secount with the estate of his said ward, for allowance; and the same is received and referred to the eleventh day of May next at 10 octock a. m., at the Probate Court Broom, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is orsaid newport, for consideration and the Newport Mercury.

DINGAN A HAZADD

DUNGAN A. HAZARD, Probate Glerk

V11

To Exchange.

Unincumbered Newport, R. I., property for incumbered prop. erty in N. Y., or northern N. J.

W. G. PECKHAM, Westfield, N. J.

New Edison Records

The delight with which you heard the first Record on your Edison Phonograph returns with every new Edison Record that you buy. Every month twenty-four new Records are added to those which are available for your enjoyment. They are on sale at our store on the 25th of the month. The new records for May are especially good. Come to our store and hear them. You will not leave the store without at least half a dozen to try on your Phonograph at home.

Barney's

Music Store 154 Thames Street

Walk in and Look Around.

If you've a minute to spare drop in and see what this big store is doing for you. No city store offers better assummats or as reasonable prices. It may seem strange to you, impossible, even; but the reason's perfectly plate-8 big stores, equal to any city store buying together get our goods for us at the very lowest quantity quotations and the tremendous saving conducting a business in a small community, gives us the price advantage, We give it all to you to get your trade. Reasonable enough, eh?

Our Dollar Diner.

Perhaps you are just thinking of a new set of dining chairs. Here's one little instance of how we can save for you. This chair is not maple with an oak finish, but solid oak with high back and fine cane seat and brace arms thoroughly built and splendidly finished. See if you can find an oak chair of any description anywhere else at the price. We know you can't. \$1.00

More Than 60 Others up to \$15 Ruch

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET,

NEWPORT, R. I.

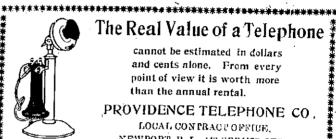
*********************************** A QUALITY TALK.

When buying Fire Insurance buy the best; that is buy it in Companies who have passed through great conflagrations, notably the San Francisco confiagration with the highest credit. The cost is the same.

WE have the Companies.4

WM. E. BRIGHTMAN.

169 THAMES STREET.



The Real Value of a Telephone

cannot be estimated in dollars and cents alone. From every point of view it is worth more than the annual rental.

PROVIDENCE TELEPHONE CO.

LOCAL CONTRACT OFFICE, NEWPORT, R. I., 142 SPRING STREET

李米本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本

TOWN OF MIDDLETOWN.

Town Tax and Poll Tax for 1908.

Assessors' Notice

MIDDLE TOWN, R. L., April 25, A. D. 1928.
THE UNDERSIGNED, Assessors of Taxes, the Sixte of Hode Raiand, &c., duly elected thereto and sworn, hereby give notice that

TUESDAY, the nineteenth of May next, A. D. 1908,

May next, A. D. 1908, at twelve o'clock noon, they will assess the Town Tax ordered to be levied and assessed on the ratable property of said Town, at the annual Town Neeting of the qualified electors thereof, duly notified and legally held therein, on the fits day of April Instant, A. D. 1983, on the persons, corporations, estates and property liable therefor, and taxible under the laws of said State, and at the same time will assess the Poll Tax or the current year, A. D. 1963, as provided in Chapter 17, of the General Laws of said State.

The undersigned further hereby give notice that they will meet and be in session at the Town Hall to said Middletown, on

Wednesday, the twentieth day of May next, A. D. 1908; on Thursday, the twenty-first, and on Friday, the twentysecond days of said month of

from ten c'clock a.m. to four o'clock p. 1n., for the purpose of receiving a true and exact account of all the ratiable property of every person, corporation and estate liable to taxastion in said Town under the law of said State, and every such person, corporation and ostate liable to taxastion of said Middielown aforessaid, is breby notified all Middielown aforessaid, is breby notified all Middielown aforessaid, is breby notified and the four of the control of the place of meeting for times, and at the place of meeting from each of said Assessors, as kereinhefore mentiobed and designated, a true and expension of said Assessors, as kereinhefore mentiobed and designated, a true and expension of said Assessors, as kereinhefore account of all his or its rotation estate, describing and specifying the value of over account before some one of the undersigned Assessors as aforessaid.

Whoever neglects or refuses to bring in ruch account, if overfaxed, shall have no remedy therefor, as provided by law. Every male person above the ago of usersy years, who pays no property tax, or property tax, who pays no property tax, or property tax who have no endollar, and who, if registered, would be qualified to vote, is liable to the assessment of a poil, lax of one dollar, or so another the property of the

dollar.

ISAAC LINCOLN SHERMAN,
ALDEN P. BARKER.
WILLIAM S. COGGESHALL,
JAMES WILLIS PECKHAM,
ALVIN P. SMITH,
425-4W
ARRESONS OF TRACE.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. L., April 20, A. D. 180X.

LYDIA M. WARD, the Guardian of the person and estate of person and estate of MAZEL BIENTON WARD, minor, presents to this Court her petition, in willing, representing that her said ward is selzed and possessed of an undivided blird interest in and to a certain tract or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Middletown, and bounded West, by land of David Peabody; South and East, by land of Robert W. Smith, and North, by Prospect Avenue, and containing one-half acre of land and that it is for the advantage of said ward to dispose of her interest in said parcel of land, and that it is for the court to authorize and empower her to said surface of land and that it is said exact the filler by private contract or public auction.

It is ordered that the consideration of said said the said to the Court of Probleta settling land of Probleta.

auction.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to the Court of Product to be held at the Town list in said Middle town, on Monday, the eighteenit day of May next, A. D. 1003, at one of continuous and that notice thereof be published for four teen days, once a week at least, in the Acuport Mercury.

ALBERT L. CHARK ALBERT L. CHASE, Probate Clork, 4-25-4W

Old Gentleman—"Well, my little man, how many fish have you caught?" Bobby—"When I've got another, I shall have one."—Comic Cuts.

MOWENA FOWLER WARD,
minor, presents to this Court her petition to
writing, representing that her said ward is
selved and possessed of an unit-vided onetilital iterate and possessed of an unit-vided onetilital iterate and the certain tract or
parcel of lead with the unit-vided in said improvements thereon, studied in said Middlelown, and bounded West, land of DavidPeshodly, South and East by Isaac of Robert
W. Smith and North by Isaac Robert
W. Smith and North by Isaac Robert
and containing one half acred, and, and
that it is for the advantage of said off, and
that it is for the advantage of said off, and
that it is for the advantage of said off, and
that it is for the advantage of said off, and
that it is for the advantage of said off, and
that it is for the advantage of said ward
that it is for the advantage of said ward
to reason for the rest in said preceded from
the robert of power less to be in the said
ward in said real citate either by private
contract or public mention.

It is ordered that the consideration of said
petition be referred to the Court of Probate,
to be held at the Town Hall in said Middle
town, on Monday, the eight earth day of May
next, A. D. 1888, at one relock p. m., and
that notice thereof the published for fourteen
days, once a week at least, In the Newport
Mercury.

ADDERT L. CHASE,
4-258w.

ALBERT L. CHASE, Produce Clerk, 4-25-8w

Court of Probate, Mindelown, R. I. April 20, A. D. 1908.

L YDIA M. WARD, the Ouardian of the person and estate of

ROWENA FOWLER WARD,

Probate Court of the City of Newport, April 22ml, 1908.

Estate of James C. Stewart.

Estate of James C. Stewart.

PEQUEST in writing is made by Fanny L. Stewart of suld Newport, widor of James C. Stewart of suld Newport, deceased Interstate, that sho, of said. Newport, or some other suitable person, may be applicated Administrator of the seasor of said deceased; and said request received and referred to the cleventh day of May next at 10 o'clock in. m., at the Probate Court. Hoom, in said Newport, for consideration; and it is ordered for horse that solice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

425-8w Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New | Shoreham, R. L., April 5tb, 1908. | Estate of Bersheba D. Ball. Estate of Bersheba D. Ball.

ORENZO B. MOTT, Administrator of the cestite of Bersheba D. Ball, late of said New Phoreham, deceased, presents his account with the estate of said deceased, for actoward, which account contains a credit of thosaile of real estate; and the same is received and referred to the 4th thay of May, at 20 clock p. m., at the Problet Court Room, in said New Shorelant, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN, 418-8w Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

Newport, R. I., April 11, 1908.

Newport, R. J., April 11, 1998.

The undersigned bereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Administrator of the estate of RUTH A. LAKE, into of Said Newport, deceased, and has given band according to law.

All persons having claims agadost said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the eferk of said count within six months from the tatle of the little advertisement hereof.

THEOFHILUS F. LAKE.

THEOPHILUS F. LAKE, Administrator.

Carr's List.

Old Wives for New, by David Graham Phillips. Altars to Mammon by Elizabeth Neff, Mr. and Mrs. Villers, by Hubert Water. by J. B. Elwell. Practical Bridge.

The Call of the Deep, by Frank T. Bullen. Deep Mont Grange, by S. R. Crockett, Daily News Building,

ORDERS FOR

Outside Painting Inside Painting Paper Hanging Kalsomnning Glazing

Will receive prompt attention in Workmanlike manner if given to

John O. Williams 38 BROADWAY

I AM ALSO AGENT FOR Alfred Peats Wall Papers

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROV IDENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Se. Sheefer's OPERT.

Newport, Juneary 27th, A. D. 1984
BY VICTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 1/20, Issued out of the Safefront Cours of Hoose Island, within and for
the Coursy of Newport, on the 18th day of
the Coursy of Newport, on the 18th day of
the Coursy of Newport, on the 18th day of
the Coursy of Newport, on the 18th day of
the Course of Hoose 18th Cours on the 18th day
of Decomber A B. 18th, in favor of Cazena
Prant of the City of New York in the State
of New York Palentin, and against John
F. J. O'Country Palentin, and against John
F. J. O'Country and State of Cression, Newport in
the Country and State of Course of New York
A. 20, levied the radio City of Newport in
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the 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th of 18th of
the 18th of 18th

John Henry Anny.

AND

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Paulic Andrew of the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in Fald County of Newport on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1908, at 12 o'clock asom to the satisfaction of said execution debt, interest on the said county of the said and execution debt, interest on the said execution debt, interest on the said county of the said and all county of the said execution debt, interest on the said execution debt, interest on the said execution debt, interest on the said execution debt, in the said execution of the said execution of the said execution of the said execution.

Fitaly is the said execution of the said execution of the said execution debt.

Fitaly is the said execution of the said execution debt.

Fitaly is a said execution of the said execution of the said execution of the said execution debt.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVI-DENCE PLANTATIONS.

Newport, Sc. Siteriff's Office, Newport, November 1st, A. D. 1907.

Newport, November 1st, A. D. 1907.

By VIETDE and 1s pulsanance of an 1-20 can 1st on Number 1st, Sexued ont of the Superior Count of thode part of the Superior Count of thode part of the Superior Count of the department of the state County of Nowport, on the twenty-eighth day of October, Now Port, and the twenty-eighth, A. D. 1906, upon a judgment residered by said Court on the eighteenth day, an originated the Superior of Abrum 11. Anthony, of Sald Newport, plaintiff, and new port in said Court on the eighteenth day, a corporation owning real estate to the Unit of Newport in said County, defendant, I for Newport in said County of the Part of Newport in said County, defendant, and the fight the said detection. The learning the Execution on all the light, title and interest, which he said detection, The dearning Realty Company, and one unuse past 12 o'clock p. 10. (the time of the said detection), the halfflings and improvements thermore the section in or parcel of land with full the buildings and improvements thermore, should full suffer the said described as sometimes called Huwesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly side of Humonersmith Road (sometimes called Huesterly corner on the Easterly sid

Newport, Feb. 4th, A. D. E08-28-1w.

Newport, Sc.
The above advertised sale is hereby adjourned to SATURDAY, April 4, 1908, at the same hour and place those amend.
Filank P. KING.
Plank P. KING.
Newport, March 4, A. D. 1808—3-79w

NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sale is beroty adtion above advertised sale is beroty adtion above and above angue
FRANK P. KING,
Deputy Sheriff,
Newport, April 4, A. D. 1878—1-11-1W.

Charles R. Brayton WILL CONTINUE

Practice of Law

ROOMS 1036-7 BANIGAN BUILDING,

Telephone Union 53

A Full Line of all the

Fernando Barker.



214 Thames Street.

the same may be bounded or described.

AND

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levicit on estate at a Public Anction, to be heal in the Sheriff's Office. In said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 4th day of Pebruary, A. D. 1908, at 12 c'clock anon, for the said faction of said execution, debt. Interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees sud all confingent expenses, if sufficient.

FRANK P. KING, 1-11-4w Deputy Sheriff.

NEWPORT, Sc.
The above advertised sufe is hereby adjourned to WEONESDAY, March 4, 1908, at the same hour and place above annead FRANK P. KING, beauty Sherift.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

NEW

SHOES FOR EVERY NEED, AT

